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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIII NO. 131— BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
Passengers are required to be in possession of passport

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA §		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x &	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x ..		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA ..		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA * ..	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI ..		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-IHIND ..		41,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA v..	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
19th ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,155
26th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA * ..	10,919

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

PECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon "A" return Tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the new s. s. "Ranpura" due Bombay on 11th September.

The Rates are as follows:—
To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and Back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and Back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Fort Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	NIRVANA *	6,021
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
6th August	MARGHA	8,278
8th Oct.	WARFIELD*	6,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA*	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	8 427
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
4th June	LAHORE * ..	5,282	
11th ,,	ALIPORE* ..	5,272	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
7th July	SICILIA ..	6,813	DONGOLA
4th Aug.	DELTA ..	8,097	MONGOLIA
7th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MALOJA
13th Oct.	DELTA ..	8,097	NALDERA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NARKUNDA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
3rd June	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports
5th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
10th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tamba Maru,	J. Fujisawa	5843	22nd ,,	8thJune
Tokushima Maru,	K. Fukuda	5976	2nd June	12th ,,
Rangoon Maru.	T. Tokunaga.	5059	7th June	19th June
Ceylon Maru	J. Yamada	4905	17th ,,	1st July
*Sado Maru	K. Horikawa	5898	27th June	10th July
Toyooka Maru	S Enya	7098	17th July	31st July

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore —	300	210	158	105
Hongkong —	480	270	203	135
Shanghai —	540	325	240	160
Kobe —	610	380	285	190

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Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

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L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/24 30,65,586
Reserve Fund 25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

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Amballa Cant.	Jullundur	Okara (Dist Montgomery)
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Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant
Calcutta	Karachi	Patiala
Delhi	Kasur	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Sialkot
Gojra	Multan City	Simla
Hafizabad		Srinagar

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
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Manager.

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(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	80,500,000

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Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

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FIXED DEPOSITS:
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application
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Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum.
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—:o:—

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CLASSIFIED SHORT

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HALF ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum twelve words !

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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

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WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle". Apply for revised terms of agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 143, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—An ENGINEER, knowing [illegible]tion Gas Plant for Ginning Factory. Apply P. C. MISTRY, 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
R1202

WANTED—An experienced qualified energetic CITY-FOUJDAR. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to the POLICE SUPERINTENDENT, Mangrol State, Kathiawar.
A 23365

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A R 1199

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A 23393

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A 23361

WANTED Energetic and hardworking persons to start independent business of their own in Bombay by canvassing from Chewl to Chewl for our best and tried medicine ARTAVDOSHARI, the well known Remedy on all kinds of MENSTRUAL TROUBLES. It is very efficacious and if once taken is always recommended. Hence easy sale. Patients all over Bombay. Good opportunity for honest and industrious men. Capital no question. Best Terms offered. For particulars apply to N. M. KHARE & Co., Phanaswadi, Bombay No. 2.
A R1207

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A 23384

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C R1200

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R R1186

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PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR

"Bombay Chronicle

Medows St., Fort Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"ROK" ROOFING DEFIES THE MONSOON.—For particulars call or write to MARSLAND PRICE & CO., LTD., Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay. Telegrams: Sanitarian. Telephone 40875.
T 23381

FOR SALE—STEAMER SUDAMAJI in working order, particulars as below:—Length 60 feet, Breadth 14 feet Height 11 feet. About 75 tons. Upper class cabin accommodation equal to 9 men, total accommodation 225 men; Engine with 4 cylinders Gardner's make. Tenders to reach before 25-6-25; for further particulars write to STORES SUPERINTENDENT, Morvi.
T 23387

PROFESSION

RS. 2,000—DROPSY DISEASE—Reward on complete cure (medicine). Have correspondence with DAYARAM SURAJMULL, Gulbarga (Dn.)

FOR A RADICAL CURE of functional nervous diseases. Consult Dr. THAKORE, Specialist, Soneji House, Sandhurst Road.
P 1194

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 691 OF 1925.

Re: RAMDEO JASRAJ and MADANLAL RAMDEO, both of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitants, both until sometime back residing at Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, but whose present whereabouts are unknown and until lately carrying on business in the name of Jokhiram Jasraj: Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: Messrs. SHAMALDAS GYANCHAND, a firm Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed RAMDEO JASRAJ and MADANLAL RAMDEO have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909), it is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1925.

Ed. FAHEY.
Ag. Chief Clerk.
C 23397

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2569 of 1920.

LEVASHANKER JUGJIVAN. ..... Plaintiff
vs.
NEMCHAND NAVALCHAND. ... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 7th day of October, 1921, the following moveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1925, at the hour of five O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of land with the messuage tenement and dwelling house situate thereon and situate in the City of Surat at Gupipura, Surat Zilla and Registration Sub-district at Surat under Tikka No. 11 and house No. 202, admeasuring sixteen feet and eleven inches in length and seventeen feet in breadth bounded, on or towards the E by a piece of vacant Government land, on or towards the West also by a piece of vacant Government land, on or towards the North by the house of Bai Parvatibai widow of Sarupchand Dharamchand and on or towards the South by the house of Nemchand Vasherchand and were formerly owned by Khushalchand Kasturchand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co. Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1925.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C23312

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "INDUS MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 31st of May from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bill for claims are requested to send this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the OFFICES of THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., have been REMOVED from 1st June, 1925, to No. 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE LINSEED OILS,

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1906.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.

Manufactured by

THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.

Contractors to: The Military and Public Works Departments.

State Railways and All large contractors throughout India, the East and other Colonies.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
19735 Agents.

INTERMEDIATE AND THIRD CLASS CORRIDOR COMPOSITE CARRIAGE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that INTERMEDIATE and THIRD CLASS CORRIDOR COMPOSITE CARRIAGES will run on certain days on the Up and Down Delhi Express Trains between Delhi and Bombay.

These carriages contain four Intermediate and five Third class compartments each providing accommodation for seating eight passengers. These compartments are available for reservation on payment of eight fares according to class.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
(Bombay, 29-5-1925.)
C 23379

CROSTHWAITE GIRLS' COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD.

WANTED.

THE following staff:—

(1) For the University Department B.A. Classes:

(a) LADY LECTURERS in English, Salary Rs. 200—10—250.

(b) LADY LECTURERS in History, Salary Rs. 200—10—250.

(c) LADY LECTURERS in Sanskrit, Salary Rs. 200—10—250.

(d) LADY LECTURERS in Economics Salary Rs. 200—10—250.

(e) LADY LECTURERS in Persian, Salary Rs. 200—10—250.

None but M.A.s need apply. Applicants to state that in case they are not taken for the University department whether they would be willing to work in the Intermediate College.

(2) For the Intermediate College:

(a) LADY TEACHER M.A. or B.A. (Hon.) for English, Starting salary Rs. 150 p.m. with Provident Fund benefits and free unfurnished quarters.

(b) LADY TEACHER M.A. or B.A. (Hon.) for Economics, Starting salary Rs. 150 p.m. with Provident Fund benefits and free unfurnished quarters.

Also LADY TEACHERS for Hindi, Persian and Urdu salary according to qualifications. Experienced Matriculates or F.A. (Trained teachers to be preferred) may apply.

(3) For Training Department:

A Trained Graduate, starting salary Rs. 150 p.m. with Provident Fund benefit and free unfurnished quarters.

Applications to reach by the 15th June, 1925.

M. ISWAR SARAN,
Honorary Secretary,
6, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad.
23375

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS.

All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX
BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418

SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Vice-Dean and Warden of the Students' Hostel (whole-time) for the above College on a monthly salary of Rs. 300—20—500. Free Unfurnished Quarters will be supplied when the Hostel is ready.

Applications with copies of three recent testimonials, stating educational, social and athletic qualifications and administrative experience should reach the Undersigned on or before the 15th June, 1925.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.),
Dean.
Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College,
Bombay.
1st June, 1925.
C23392

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and to be received on 15th July, 1925, for the purchase of 42" and 36" C.I. or steel pipes and specials, etc. The Specification and the list of articles can be had from the office of the undersigned. Each tender must accompany an earnest money of Rs. 500 in Currency Notes only and tenderpackets to be superscribed as "TENDERS FOR 42" C.I. Pipes, etc., for the Ahmedabad Municipality."

(Sd.) Y. N. GORE,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Dated, 30th May 1925.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.
C23377

NOTICE

THE J. N. TATA EDUCATION SCHEME, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS for the two STUDENTSHIPS, available for the current year for advanced study in England or elsewhere out of India under the J. N. Tata Education Scheme will be received not later than the 31st July, 1925. Only First Class Graduates of a recognised Indian University are eligible for selection. All applications must be made on the special printed forms which can be had from the office of the HON. SECRETARY, The J. N. TATA EDUCATION SCHEME, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.
23372

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "YOKUSHIMA MARU," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 2nd June, 1925 from Japan via Shanghai Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and are to be received by the undersigned on the 31st July, 1925, for 42" Venturi Meter for Water Supply and 36" for Sewage Disposal. Specification can be had from the office of the undersigned.

(Sd.) Y. N. GORE,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Dated, 30th May, 1925.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.
23378

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT SURAT.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE DRESSES, SCENERIES, FURNITURE, ETC., OF SHREE ARYA NITI DARASHAKA NATAKA SAMAJA AND ALL THE RIGHT AND GOODWILL IN THE 4 PLAYS.

By the order of the Mortgagees in possession and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Abdul Kayum Abdul Husein Pitalwalla of Turner Road, Bandra, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 7th June, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Princess Theatre at Station Road, Surat, all the dresses, sceneries, furniture and made-to-order office furniture of Shree Arya Niti Darashaka Nataka Samaja, including all the furniture of the New Imperial Dramatic Co. at Rupa Theatre, together with all the right and goodwill in 4 plays, three of them of the said New Imperial Dramatic Co., namely, "Zansiki Rani," "Khooni Sharab," and "Gazi Salauddin" and one of them of the said Arya Niti Darashaka Nataka Samaja, namely "Pavitra Piyar."

The above goods will be kept on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG LOT OF YELLOW METAL AND COPPER SHEETS.

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser the firm of Sha Ramanlal Natvarlal of Tambakanta Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 5th June, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at "Tambakanta" the following:—

6 bundles of yellow metal sheets of 3 makers
17 bundles of yellow metal sheets of 3 makers
162 bundles of yellow metal sheets of Crusader maker.
9 bundles of copper sheets.
31 bundles of copper sheets.
126 bundles of copper sheets.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S STOCK-IN-TRADE AND THE GOODWILL OF THE EASTERN WATCH CO., NEXT FIRE BRIGADE STATION, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Charles E. Vogel (Insolvent) traded in the name of the Eastern Watch Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th June, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the shop premises next to Fire Brigade Station, near Cazdor House, Hornby Road, Fort, the following:—

All the stock-in-trade consisting of a big lot of gold and silver wrist and pocket watches, chronographs, clocks, alarm and musical time-pieces of the best Swiss and American makes, silk and leather straps, rich jewellery, rolled gold and gold chains, Milanese bracelets, pins ear-rings, pendants, lockets bangles, sleeve-links, wrist chains, expanding bracelets, silver pendants, pencils, cigarette holders, wrist chains, ivory elephants, safety razors, hair cutting machines gramophones, goggles, electric bells, Mariner's compasses, etc., etc.

The good-will of the said firm.

CRAWFORD and Co.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, THE 3RD JUNE AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 9, Queen's Road and opposite Churchgate Station, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture consisting of rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, grandfather quarter chiming clock, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs large made-to-order sideboards and dumbwaiters, Encyclopedia (complete set) large and small carpets and carpet rugs, teak-wood mirror fronted screens, beaded door chicks, half doors, double meat safe, English ice box, wall and table clocks, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, full iron frame cottage piano, by John Brinsmead and Co., Mappin and Webb's cutlery Rodd and Barton's platedware, His Master's Voice Gramophone with cabinet reclining sofas, glass door, book cases, silver show cases, large and small writing tables, office chairs, teakwood bedsteads with mattress, rich mirror and panel door almyrahs, Milner's safe on stand cane chairs, and teapoys, hentwood chairs, dressing table with side mirror wings, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, meat safe, copper water boiler, iron charpoys, garden benches hat stands etc., etc. The property of Captain A. Frankland.

One 12-15 H.-P., "Flat" touring car five seater in excellent condition and good running order.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

VEST-END
O-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
UNIVERSAL JEWEL
Drama in 7 Parts.
FTH AVENUE
MODELS"
featuring the popular stars
ARY PHILBIN
ORMAN KERRY
Avenue—the world's greatest and
ndest thoroughfare—its fashionable
—its splendour and gaiety—all
y vividly portrayed here.
amme includes the International News.
t: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
EST-END
MA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

ELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
T NATIONAL ATTRACTION
Drama in 7 parts—The
ONG OF LIFE"
featuring the pretty winsome
ACE DARMOND
—Wives—Daughters—here's a Drama for
re you bored with household work?
e this Drama of Mother Love—it will
your burdens.
rogramme includes the International
News.
ht: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.
(S. T.)
ELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

LOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road
0, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Sun. and Bank Holidays at
3-30 p.m.
es :—Rs. 2, Re. 1. As. 12 As. 8,
and As. 3 including Tax. 3rd Week
de 7, 8, and 9. William Fox's serial
serials.
"FANTOMAS"
"FANTOMAS"
ing Edna Murphy Johnnie Walker,
Saltour and Edward Roseman.
thrilling experience of being lassoed
he marriage altar and hauled up
h the belfry of the church is one
most girls would fear.
2 Reels Comedy "The Rink"
ng Charlie Chaplin.

MPERIAL
presents.
-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
OHINOOR FILM COY'S.
Super Special photoplay
SLAVES
OF
LUXURY
featuring
Miss Yekbal as Roshanara.
Four shows :—At 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS:—
On Sat: and Sunday at 3 P.M.

NEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
AHARASTRA FILM Co's
Social Picture
DIAN SHYLOCK.
DAILY BEGINS AT 5-15 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS.

A KISS! Which was the beginning and the end in between lay lifes lightest and darkest moments
WARNER BROS
Classics of the Screen

Lucretia Lombard
A DRAMA OF FLAMING PASSION
Adapted from the Novel by
KATHLEEN NORRIS
A HARRY RAPF PRODUCTION
featuring IRENE RICH MONTE BLUE
and a Typical Warner Cast
Now Showing at
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
all this week

Just Like—Indian
HAROLD LLOYD
SEE
"LOOKING for LOVE"
SAURASHTRA KINEMATOGRAPH'S
Comic Production
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Commencing from 6th June

NEW ALFRED
THEATRICAL CO.
WILL STAGE
TWO SPECIAL PLAYS
on WEDNESDAY 3rd June at 3-30 p.m.
"CHALTHPOORJA"
and at 9-30 p.m.
"BHOOL-BHOOLYAN"
and will stage their new play with new Scenery and Dance
"PARIVARTHAN"
on THURSDAY, at 9 p.m.
at
BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE
TARDEO.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros.
173, PRINCESS ST.
BOMBAY.

Palm Beach suit complete Rs. 29/-
Silk suit complete Rs. 45/-
White office suit Rs. 12/-
Office white trousers Rs. 4/-

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 2.

S S Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busrah.
S S Sardinia, Siggers, Kobe.
S S Baron Fairlie, Reid, Cardiff.
S S Tokoshima Maru, Fukushita Kobe.
S S Bigo Maru Saito, Kobe

DEPARTURES.

June 2.

S S Dogra, Pinson, Calcutta.
S S Bahdurpur, Younger Rangoon.
S S Lahore, Siggers, Kobe.
S S Barpeta, Beedle, Busrah.

LOADING.

June 2.

S S Genoa for Genoa.
S S Bigo Maru for Kobe.
S S Alipore for Kobe.
S S Sardinia for Kobe.

S S Ahmedi:—Messrs. S. Hassam and Company's steamer Ahmedi 1331 tons Captain J Cunningham arrived yesterday in Bombay harbour from Busrah etc., with general cargo and passengers.

S S Baron Fairlie:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Sardinia 4106 tons, Captain O Siggers arrived in Bombay harbour from Kobe, etc. with general cargo and passengers.

S S Barn Fairlie:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Baron Fairlie, 4008 tons, Captain Reid arrived in Bombay harbour from Cardiff with cargo of coal.

S S Tokoshima Maru:—The N Y Kaisha's steamer Tokoshima Maru 4257 tons Captain ——— arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Kobe, with cargo.

S S Dogra:—Messrs. T. Morrison and Coy's steamer Dogra 3289 tons, Captain D H Pinson sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta etc. with local and same bottom cargo and 5 passengers.

S S Bahdurpur:—Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company's steamer Bahdurpur 4949 tons, Captain J Younger will sail to-day from bombay harbour for Rangoon via Marmagoa with local and same bottom cargo.

S S Lahore:—The P and O S N Coy's steamers Lahore 3143 tons, Captain O Siggers will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe etc. with cargo and passengers.

S S Barpeta.—The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta 1877 tons, Captain T S Beedle will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, June 2.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Tamba Maru 3553 Kobe 6/6 N Y Kaisha.
2 Narkunda, 9705, London, 6/6 M M & Co. ...
3 Scindia 3247 Liverpool 5/6 Grahams & Co.
4 Ridderkerk 3174 Hamburg 5/6 E D F & Co.
6 City of Harvard 4410 L'pool N.F. K N & Co.
10 Karapara 3772 Durban 10/6 M M and Co.
Genova 4217 Genova 15/6 L Triestin.
11 Duchessa D'Costa 4662 Trieste 29/5 L T & M L.
15 Misty Law 3260 N F N F.
16 Cerem 2708 N F N F Grahman Tdg. Co.
Sardinia 4106 China N.F. M. M. & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Griqua 2099 Hull N F 3/6 K N and Co.
2 Othello 3277 Hull 4/6 Finlay and Co.
3 Barpeta 1899 N. F. N.F. 3/6 M M & Co.
4 Vasna 2045 Busreh 5/6 M M and Co.
7 Lahore 3143 Japan 4/6 M M & Co.
10 & 11 Harra 4096 NF. NF.
12/13 Dogra 3281 Cal. 1/6 T M & Co.
14 Neidenfels 1745 P Gulf NF, L Edward Ld.
15 Akbar 2492 Red Sea Ports 3/6 T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Z/M Vita 1955 N F N F M M & Co.
P Umvuma 2785 Antwerp 4/6 Graham Tdg. Co.
M Neidenfels 1745 P Gulf NF, L Edwards Ld.
C & R Cl. Macindal 2774 Tuticorin N F. J F & Co.
L & E Indus Maru 2705 Osaka 15/6 O S Kaisha.
N Blairgowrie 1995 Antwerp N.F. T M & Co.
P Reichenfels 2919, Antwerp, 10/6 L Edwards.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mantica due about 12th June Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 19th June Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 26th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Ranpura due about 3rd July Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 10th July Agent P & O S N Co.
China due about 17th July Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Durenda due about 1st June, Agent M M & Co.
Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M & Co.
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
Circassia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Baroda due about 14th June, Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 9th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 16th July, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 22nd July, Graham T Co.
Clan Macindoe due about 2nd June, Agent K N Co.
Rialto due about 5th June, Agent K N Co.
Clan Mackay due about 11th June Agent J & Co.
Clan Ronald due about 2nd July Agent J F Co.
City of Newcastle due about 10th June, Agent K N Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 4th June, Agent G T Co.
Ceylon due about 15th June, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Rena due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.
Nippon due about 27th July, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Tana due about 17th August, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Reichenfels due about 31st May, Agent L Edward Co.
Nidenfels due about 30th May, Agent L Edward & Co.
Drachenfels due about 10th June Agent L Edward Ltd.
Wildenfels due about 22nd June Agent L Edward Ltd.
Trantenfels due about 3rd July Agent L Edward Ltd.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto Hull due about 7th June, Agent J F Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkirk due about 20th June, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.
Belderdyk due about 11th July, Agent E D Sassoon.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st June, Agent M Italiana
Aquileia due about 1st July, Agent M Italiana.
Ganye due about 15th June Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kumeric due about 19th June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kosino due about 23rd June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Adelside due about 18th July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kasenga due about 31st July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Auckland due about 17th August, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Indus Maru due about 31st May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Koyei Maru due about 31st May Agent O S Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru due about 5th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 19th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia due about 31st May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 1st June Agent P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 27th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 17th June, Agent P & O

EXPORT.

2-6-25.

S S Narkunda for London:—8 bales cow hides, Ladhalshoy Tharia & Sons 105 cwt turtmeric G Suchidina 16 cwt cardamum seed, G Suchidina; 6 bales woollen and cotton carpets, M A Shirozi; 672 lbs. Horns and hoops, S M Haji Kadarbakhsh; 11 cwt fishmaws, H A Mahomed and Sons; 9000 cwt. wheat Ralli Bros; 252 bags casings, Amin & Sons; 6 bundles woollen carpets A S Valioff. 200 cwt Turmeric Volkart Bros.; 20 bales Goat skins L Hassan; 16 bales sheep skins, L Hassam; 9 bundles woollen carpets, Grindlay & Co. Ltd. 2 cases cotton curtains B J Bhumgara 2 bundles lamb skins, Grindlay & Co. Ltd. 2 bundles woollen carpets, Haji Agha Ebrahimoff 144 cwt gum tragacanth M H Dehdasti; 11 cwt fishmaws H A Mahomed & Sons; 1 packages woollen rugs, Cox and King's Shipping Agency;; 6 bales goat skins H B Ramjee & Co. 4 cases bristles, J A Begbie & Co. Ltd. 35 bales cow hides, A Abdulla and Co.

For Marseilles:—55 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd

S S Othello for Hull:—4000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon & Co. Ltd.

S S City of Harvard for Hull:—1000 cwt. myrabollams, F F Campbell & Co. Ltd.

For Philadelphia:—20 bales wool, Cox and King's Shipping Agency.

S S Algic for New York:—22 bales woollen druggets, F Buesser; 50 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi; 200 cwt Turmeric S Gordhan & Sons; 7000 cwt castor seed, Strauss & Co. Ltd. 1 cwt Intestines, Ahas Shustry. 3 cwt casings A Shushtary.

For Philadelphia:—50 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi.

S S Reichenfels for Ghent:—110 bales cotton G K Kaish Ld.

For Hamburg:—200 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd. 165 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji & Co.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—12 bales wool, Anglo Siam Corporation Ld 50 bales wool F F Campbell & Co. Ld. 1 bale cotton Ralli Bros. 100 cwt buffalo pickers, Textile Products Ltd. 17 bales raw wool, W Latham & Co Ltd. 50 bales hemps, F F Campbell & Co. Ld. 56 bales wool, L Hassam; 2002 cwt. myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros.; 225 bales bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 50 bales wool, Dolatram Kundanmal; 52 bales wool, G. Gumanmal; 235 bales wool, V Oomersey; 1103 bales wool, Japan Cotton T Co.

For Gasgow:—2000 cw t linseed, David Sascoon and Co. Ld.

For Marseilles:—34 bales goat skins H M Edwards & Co. 13 cases casings, A Mohler & Co. 3 casks casings, A Mohler & Co. 1000 cwt gingelly seed Volkart Bros. 6 bales cow hides, H M Edwards & Co.

For Philadelphia:—180 casks goat skins, Briskey & Co.

S S Ridderkerk for Hamburg:—220 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus & Co. 46 bales cotton, K Pirozsha & Co. 6 bales goat hair, M Aziz.

For Barcelonaff:—26 cases casings, S M Haji Kadarbaksh.

For Antwerp:—4000 bags ground nut oil cakes, N V Velmahomed.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Bhaidas Cursondas & Co. 660 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.

S S Genova for Genoa:—5696 cwt linseed, Gorio Ltd. 1000 cwt ground nuts, Strauss & Co. Ltd. 4000 cwt linseed, Strauss & Co. Ltd. 156 tons old iron H K Jaitha & Sons. 110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ld.; 53 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus & Co. 700 bales cotton, K Devchand & Co. Ld. 1045 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co. 540 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Umvuma for Antwerp:—1 case cotton, A Khimji & Co.

For Barcelona:—400 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Tamba Maru for Yokohama:—14 cases sandal wood oil, M Bussan Kaisha Ld.

For Hongkong:—26 cwt persian Assofutida A Hoosein & Co.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Binjo Maru for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David & Co. Ld. 100 cwt Apricots, R Monjee and Co.

For Kobe,—360 bales cotton, Goculdas Dossa & Co. 1300 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld. 100 bales cotton, Sarabhai & Sons 400 bales cotton, Gokuldas Dossa & Co. 1500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd 400 bales cotton H Rambhagat & Co.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton, C Damjee & Sons.

For Yokokaichi:—500 cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Takushima Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, N Manilal & Co. 1500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Alipore for Shanhai:—350 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ld. 4000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—1300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Yokokaichi:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Sardinia for Shanghai—1000 bales cotton Shamji Hemraj & Co. 1400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 2250 bales cotton Sassoon J David & Co. Lo.

For Osaka:—1400 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Kobe—1500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

2-6-25.

S S Clan Macilwraith from Manchester. Agents James Finlay and Co. Ld.

From Manchester—154 bales cottons, 291 cases cottons, 194 cases cotton piece goods, 230 bales cotton piece goods, 64 bales cotton yarn, 56 cases cotton yarn, 4500 S/bags soda ash, 30 drums solid chloride of zinc, 2006 bundles steel hoops, 50 bundles iron boot nails, 31 bundles Tallow 1325 bundles galvd carrocated sheets, 162 bales old newspaper 480 D/bags Sago flour 50 cases lead plates and hard ware, 13 coils rope, 12 drums lubricating grease, 110 cases beer.

From Liverpool:—75 cases pipes 10 cases Ink 15 cases silk yarn, 17 cases steel bars, 11 cases Toilet soap, 20 cases cotton piece goods, 50 cases cement tiles, 43 cases bobliens 175 cases paid keys, 54 bales wool tops, 4281 bundles galvd C. sheets, 4815 bundles hoops, 250 bundles steels sheets, 216 bundles steel channels 25 bundles plain plates, 14 drums solicate of sod, 500 drums bleaching powder 500 drums caustic soda, 50 drums paint 446 kegs paint, 400 kegs Bicarb soda, 1600 S/bags Bicarb soda, 1359 boxes common soap, 530 cases common soap, 77 coils wire 10 casks colour, 20 casks pick heads, 68 bundles galvd sheets 214 bales paper 13 cases paper, 175 sk/cases Galvd, ridging 200 pieces Axle boxes 200 pieces buffers, 5128 plates hard spelter, 200 pieces springs 60 bales under frams, 80 cases under frams, 85 crates under frames.

From Glasgow:—15 cases cottons, 39 cases port wine, 347 cases whisky, 25 cases Rum, 70 cases cotton piecegoods, 36 bales cotton piece goods, 161 bales paper 100 barrels coal pitch 184 casks coal pitch, 1552 pieces pipes, 101 barrels coal tar, 300 pieces stone ware jars 19 Hhds. beer, 400 Hhds. Ale, 300 pieces cisterns 16 package cisterns 206 packages steel constructional metal 60 kegs paint,.

From Genoa:—29 cases buttons, 20 cases vermouth 35 cases cotton piecegoods 60 cases wine 48 cases cotton and wollen tissues 58 bales cotton and wollen tissues 50 bottons silver quicks,

S S Karapara from Durban. Agents M M & Co.:—

From Durban:—145 boxes gold bullion, 28 bars silver, 957 bags tanning extract.

From Delagoa Bay:—212 tons coal.

From Mozambique:—277 bags beans, 162 bags coins 50 cases brass ware.

From Zanzibar:—15 bags betel nuts, 111 tusks ivory, 996 bales cloves.

From Mombassa:—322 tusks Ivory, 29 bundles old brass and copper ware, 3512 bales cotton.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, June 2.

For.	Steamer	Date	Mails close at
1 England	..	..	..
2 Austria and Italy (superscribed	..	..	..
3 Japan			..
4 Shanghai (superscribed) ..	..	..	..
5 Singapore (,,) ..	..		
6 Straits Settlements		..	
7 Mauritius ..	S.S Karapara	10-6-25	12-noon.
8 East Afri a	..	..	..
9 South Africa			
10 Seychelles			

THE RENT BILL.

To The "Editor of The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Select Committee's meeting to consider Bill No. 1 of 1925 (Bill to amend the Rent Restrictions Act) is to be held in Bombay on 10th instant. May I request the members of the Rent Committee, appointed under the auspices of the 13 associations, to interview the members of the Select Committee, particularly the mofussil members and persuade them by arguments, based on facts and figures, to support the popular amendments, raising the limit of rental control from Rs. 85 to Rs. 150 or to Rs. 200 and reducing to a reasonable amount the annually increasing percentage of profits that is allowed under the present Bill to the landlords, as well as for the deletion of some of the objectionable clauses?—Yours, etc.,

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

Bombay, 2-6-1925.

THE MONSOON AND THE TRAMS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now, with the approach of the rainy season, there will undoubtedly be a great rush for seats in the trams and passengers are certainly going to find it very difficult to reach their respective offices in time in the mornings and their homes in the evenings.

The Tramway authorities in previous years were kind enough to allow four passengers to stand at the rear platforms of cars, which was a very great help to all who travelled by trams. Now that system is not in force, the office-goers will be put to great inconvenience. I, therefore, appeal to the Tramway authorities to re-introduce this system of carrying four passengers at the rear platforms of cars and to keep the same in force till the completion of the rainy season, and this will, to a very great extent, lessen the hardship of the public.

I hope that this my demand will find many supporters.—Yours, etc.,

T. B. SHANKER RAO.

(Continued from column 6.)

1915-16	30,53,933	1560
1919-20	38,37,125	1748
1920-21	44,12,308	1614
1921-22	35,60,920	1013
1923-24	36,23,841	884

Two things stand out very clearly indeed:—(i) The Government Policy, before the Non-co-operation movement, was dilatory in the extreme. It did not deal drastically with the evil. It had the question of revenue always in mind. (ii) There has been a remarkable change, since the pressure of the Non-co-operation movement made the Government realise for the first time the stern determination of the people not to trifle with the subject any longer. All the trouble of 1921-22 was worth while, if this has been the result.

OPIUM IN ASSAM.

MR. ANDREWS ON GOVT'S DILATORY POLICY.

Mr. Andrews writes in the "Times of Assam.":—

It is necessary, in order not to discuss the matter too vaguely, to give the actual Government figures for opium consumption in Assam, comparing them with some definite standard. We have such a standard now offered to us by the League of Nations, which has fixed the normal consumption,—including all medical uses and leaving a big margin over for exceptional circumstances,—as 600 milligrammes per annum, per individual or 6 seers per 10,000 when taking the whole population of a country.

How liberal this League of Nations' amount of six seers is, may be seen by taking the Sylhet figure for 1922-23, which only came to 0.991 seers per 10,000 in a population of two and a half millions. It is when seen in comparison with such consumption figures as these, which are quite normal over very large areas of British India, that the enormity of the consumption in Assam, and especially in the Brahmaputra Valley, where the figures are between 100 and 200 seers per 10,000, becomes apparent. It is evident at once from these enormously high figures, that the Assamese indigenous race and the Hill Tribes are extravagant consumers. Such a conclusion is not a new one. It is found recorded in every book that deals with Assam, from Captain Butler's Travels down the latest Government Gazetteer: nevertheless, when comparative figures are given, the situation more readily strikes the imagination and leaves a deeper impression behind it.

First let me take the provinces of India and show Assam's position. Instead of 6 seers per 10,000, of the League of Nations, the index figure for Assam in 1922-23, including Sylhet, is 52 seers per 10,000, of the population. If however, Sylhet were to be excluded, the figure would be over 80 seers per 10,000; and if only the five Upper Assam districts were taken, it would be nearly 130 seers per ten thousand.

But let us take the Assam Province, exactly as it stands, including Sylhet, and compare it with the other provinces. The list in 1922-23 reads as follows:—

Assam	... ...	52
Bengal	... ...	8
Behar	... ...	8
United Provinces	... ...	6
Punjab	... ...	11
Madras	... ...	8
Bombay	... ...	22
Central Provinces	... ...	16
Burma	... ...	28

Here it is clear that Assam has a thoroughly bad eminence, having nearly double the consumption of any other Province, even when Sylhet is included.

But let us go a little further back to the year 1919-20 before the Non-co-operation movement began. In that year, the consumption of opium in Assam was 1748 maunds compared with 961 maunds in 1922-23. Therefore the consumption for the whole of Assam came to the index figure (speaking roughly) of 90 seers per 10,000 people instead of 52 seers per 10,000.

Let me now take the consumption, district by district, and give (i) the population, (ii) the consumption of opium in seers, (iii) the rate of consumption in seers per 10,000 people. We must continually keep in mind the League of Nations' index figure of six seers, per ten thousand, as our standard of comparison. Anything above that figure is bad; anything below that figure is good.

First of all, let us take the table for 1922-23 (using the census figures of 1921 for the population.) The table is as follows:—

District	Population	Consumption in seers	Rate of consumption per 10,000.
Cachar	597,998	1,082	19.574
Sylhet	2,541,341	252	0.991
Goalpara	762,593	173	2.268
Kamrup	769,671	3,472	45.594
Darrang	477,935	5,101	106.729
Nowgong	397,991	6,909	173.697
Sibsagar	893,107	9,133	110.945
Lakhimpur	588,205	11,176	189.972

Secondly, let me take the figures for 1919-1920 before the Non-co-operation movement. The table is as follows:—

District	Population	Consumption in seers	Rate of consumption.
Cachar	517,000	1,909	36.770
Sylhet	2,501,000	337	1.305
Goalpara	748,000	900	3.467
Kamrup	739,000	7,547	109.384
Darrang	471,000	8,901	176.167
Nowgong	389,000	11,993	305.790
Sibsagar	897,000	13,947	170.950
Lakhimpur	486,000	19,137	390.551

It will be seen at a glance how good the figures for Sylhet are, where there is no indigenous Assamese population; and how bad are the figures for Lakhimpur.

What is to be thought of an Administration that allows such figures to run on, year after year, and meanwhile increases the revenue by between 300 and 400 per cent?

There is one more table, which ought to be studied very carefully indeed. It is the table of revenue and consumption for the whole Province since the time that the Government exercised the complete control as a monopoly, in 1875-76, down to the Non-co-operation movement in 1921: and then the figures from 1921 onwards, after the effect of the Non-co-operation movement had been felt upon the Government and upon the people. I can only give decennial figures at the outset, because otherwise the list would be too long. The salient figures are as follows:—

Year	Opium Revenue Rs.	Opium Consumption maunds.
1875-76	12,25,141	1874
1885-86	16,75,363	1146
1895-96		1377
1905-06	19,55,706	1415

Continued in Col. 5.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, June 2.

To-day Reuter reported 6 points lower in old crop and 2 to 4 points down in new crop in New York futures. Liverpool market was closed yesterday.

The American markets for the present indicate very slight fluctuations as a result of Bureau Condition Report which is to be published in New York to-day. All eyes are anxiously awaiting the publication of the said report, and private authorities have their estimates around 75 per cent. It is now to be seen whether such a figure will be officially confirmed.

As regards the local market the feeling at the moment seems to be in favour of lower prices, and should new crop April/May Broach decline at any time to somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rs. 400/- we think it might be advisable to buy then. For the immediate future, however, we would recommend selling in any strong moments.

A slight decline being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 432 1/2 i.e. half a rupee lower than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M.G. Broach July/August. On buying by Commission Houses the values improved to Rs. 434/- but again gave way to Rs. 433/- on general selling. On buying by Bazar operators and Commission Houses the market further improved to Rs. 435/- and closed at Rs. 434 1/2 at 4-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 435 1/2 and declining to Rs. 434 1/2 closed steady at Rs. 435/- at 6-30 p.m. Bazar operators sold July/August. Japanese Houses bought Oomra December /January.

New Broach April/May opened unchange at Rs. 416/- and touching Rs. 416 1/2 eased to Rs. 414/- on shroffs and general selling and after some fluctuations closed at Rs. 414 1/2 at 4-30 p.m. Commission and Exporting Houses were moderate buyers. Fine M.G. Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 380/- and steadily advanced to Rs. 383/- on shroffs and general buying and closed at Rs. 382/- at 4-30 p.m.

Fully good M.G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted at Rs. 368/- and Rs. 344/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet with a moderate demand, and about 4,000 bales were reported to have changed hands yesterday.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, June 2

Fully Good Broach April-May	413
Fully Good Broach July-Aug.	435
Fully Goods Bengal Deer Janry ..	342
Fully Goods Bengal July	370
Fine Oomra Deer January ..	382 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F.Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab	400	390	375	365
M. G. Kadi Viramgaon	470	460	450	440
M. G. Dhollera	461	451	441	431
M. G. Punjab American	491	481	471	461

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 2.

Fully Good Broach April/May	1926	415
" " " July/Aug. ..		435
Fully Goods Bengal Deer Janry	26	348
" " " July ..		370
Fine Oomra Deer January	1926	383
Good Sautherns June ..		400

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 2

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine M.G. ..	..	..
"	Fine M.G. ..	380	..
"	F.G.M.G. 365	..	..
Sindh Punjab	Fine M.G. ..	380	..
"	F.G.M.G. 365	..	..
Punjab Americans	MG. 440/50	..	..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	400	450 ..
Nagpur	..	400	450 ..
Yeotmal ..	Fine M.G.	390/400	440 ..
Pulgaon .. "	"	400	440 ..
Dhamangaon "	"	390/400	430 ..
Amraoti .. "		340/75	420 ..
Khamgaon-Akola	"	350/70	400/10 ..
Mulkapur	"	330/50	375/85 ..
Khandesh	"	325/35	360/70 ..
"	F.G.M.G	..	.. ..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	460/70 ..
" Fully Good	"	..	440/45 ..
Muthia	Fine "	..	.. ..
"	F.G.M.G.	..	.. ..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	450 ..
Coompta	M.G.	..	450/55 ..
Westerns	"	..	380/410 ..
"	H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj	M.G.	..	435/40 ..
Cambodia	"	..	470/80 ..

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 2.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 1st June, 1925.

Cotton	7341 Bales
Wheat	30509 Cwts
Linseed	34655 "
Rape, etc.	5557 "
Gingellyseed	5195 "
Poppyseed	844 "
Groundnuts	2975 "
Castorseed	6500 "
Rice	64585 "
Myrabollams	1906 "
Cottonseed	26406 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	852 "
Juwar	625 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	899 "
Bajri	2077 "
Coal	2568 Tons

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, June 2.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
22.98	July	22.92	—06
22.47	Oct.	22.45	—02
22.25	Jan.	22.21	—04
22.50	Mar.	22.48	—02

New York Spot on 29th May, 23.75—. New Orleans 24.05+15.

(Telegraphic Market Advices:—

July highest 23.04 (11-42 a.m.), lowest 22.87 (at the opening), range .17 points. Average guess New York Members 74.6 per cent. Rains badly needed Greenville (South Carolina). Our travelling man wires from Texas "Conditions continue unfavourable in Austin section."

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, June 2.

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	1925; J/aug.	1926, A/May
1924/1925 Crop			415
Broach M.G.F.G.	—453/55	434	DQ
Oomra M.G. Fine	—395/405		382
" M. G. Black leaf.	—365/75		
Bengal M. G. Fine	—388/390		
" M. G. F. G.	—370/75	367	343
Khandesh Black leaf	—315/40		
Khandwa/Sanavad	—330/70		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	—325/55		
Harda	—345/395		
Ujjain	—335/380		
Parbhani Purna.x	—360/75		
Nander.x	—370/85		
Wardha/Warora.	—435/40		
Nagpur	—445/50		
Katol	—450/55		
Adoni	—406/10		
Sindh/American	—465/470		
Sangli/Miraj	—435/40		
Bagalkot	—410/20		
Coompta	—425/445		
Tirupur	—485/490		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	—430/40		
Dhollera M.G.F.G.	—425/30		

x No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales		1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 1-6-25	—	9182000	6617000
" Yesterday do	—	10000	5000
Exports to date do	—	7730000	5351000
Stock at Ports 29-5-25	—	542000	384000
" Interior Towns. do	—	336000	337000
" Liverpool do	—	922000	517000
Visible Supply 30-5-25	—	2235000	441000
Quantity in Sight do	—	14233000	11015000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
7341	3242960	3096444	3291844.

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 28th May.

1924-25	1923-24
12943	19511

Total Stock in Bombay on 28-5-25 8,93,812 B/s. last year—8,47,720 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 28th May.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe —	551118	963912	680137
China —	270768	188118	32,236
Japan —	1271278	1157326	1447609
Coast-Ports —	26595	47420	43777
Total —	2119759	2356776	2498759
Afloat in harbour Europe —	16239	20150	8889
China Japan & Coast ports —	61167	35420	49567
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
71-6-9	21-8-0	68-7-0	

Remarks:—12-45 p.m. Yesterday New York was quiet and closed 6 to 1 points down. Liverpool was entirely closed.

The local market opened to-day with old and new Broach at Rs. 432 1/2 and 415/- respectively, and is now about Re. 1 higher. The first American Condition Report will be received in Bombay to-night. The demand for ready cotton yesterday was fairly good.

The Sampin market this morning is reported June 360.60, September 300.00, and December 295.40.

On account of the King Emperor's Birth Day the market will be closed at 1 O'Clock to-morrow.

Marwadi Bazaar Tues. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach July/August. Rs. 434. A/May 1926 Rs. 414. Oomra D/January Rs. 382. Bengal July. Rs. 368 D/January Rs. 344.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIA COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 2

In full-pressed Bales	To-Days Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh ..	..	286,147	336,909
Central India	566	321,197	298,930
Barsi and Nagar	188	194,372	196,163
Hyderabad-Gaorani	51	94,438	101,263
Berar	62	554,991	632,084
Central Provinces ..	50	251,960	257,432
Total Oomras ..	616	1,702,105	1,823,781
Dholera	32,82	245,417	167,052
N.W. Provinces	..	129,913	120,896
Rajputana ..	309	68,813	81,016
Sind-Punjab	152	353,872	302,831
Broach ..	956	470,663	304,326
Coompta & Dharwar	1,566	117,277	154,409
Westerns-Northerns	206	66,035	70,754
Coconada ..	..	1,253	382
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	254	26,421	25,142
Persian ..	..	4,125	7,177
American —		9,649	1
Egyptian and African —		44,130	38,856
Comilla, Burma & other sorts — — —		3,487	819
Total —	7,341	32,42,960	30,96,444

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 28th May. This year.	Last year
Europe — —	1,605	551,118	963,912
Japan & China —	5,400	1,542,046	1,345,444
Coast Ports .. — —		26,595	47,420
Upcountry by Rail. — —		12,943	19,122
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan — — —		77,406	47,459
Total —	3,500	2,210,108	2,423,357

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 2. June 1925.

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference
Receipts for the bi-week from 29th May to 1st June, 1925 ..	23899	16225	+7674
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 1st June, 1925	3242960	3096444	+146524
Shipments for the bi-week from 29th May to 1st June, 1925.—			
United Kingdom			
Continent ..	17164	24780	-7616
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	29071	26510	+2561
Total	46235	51290	—5055
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 1st June 1925			
United Kingdom	48928	139111	—90483
Continent ..	519354	849281	—329927
China	278165	197141	+81024
Japan ..	1291950	1174710	+117240
Coast Ports ..	27597x	47523	—19926
Total	2165994	2408066	—242072
Afloat in harbour:—			
Europe ..	12682	10533	+2149
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	45873	9295	+36578

xIncluding 9329 bales for U. S.of America

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, May 29.

Future delivery prices:—	
May	12.45+.07
June	12.38+.06
July	12.43+.07
Oct.	12.01+.02
Jan.	11.88+.02
Mar.	11.89+.07
Egyptians July	26.75+.10
Nov.	24.35+2.15

Liverpool, June 2.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July	12.40—.01
October	12.00
December	11.89
January	11.87
March	11.88
May	11.87+.01
July	27.15—.20
Egyptian:—	
November	22.15—.20

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, June 1.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Futures at New York:—	
July	22.92—.06
Oct.	22.45—.04
Jan.	22.21—.04
Mar.	22.48—.02

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 1.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 10,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 3,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 45,000.

Futures at New York:—	
July	22.92—.06
October	22.45—.04
January	22.21—.04
March	22.48—.02
Spot Cotton at New York	23.65—.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.00—.05
Futures at New Orleans:—	
July	23.26—.04
October	22.07—.01
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	20 5/8
Demand Bills	4.85.87
Silver Commercial Bars	68 1/8

CABLE FROM A NORDEN & CO.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. Cotton Cabin Mumbadevi have received on Tuesday the following iable from their friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York dated 1-6-25.

"Market Steady."

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 2.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand —	No. 14 1-2	0 11 6
Kilachand ..	No. 20 1-2	0 13 6
Currimbhai ..	No. 12 1-2	0 11 9
Elphinstone ..	No. 12 1-2	0 11 6
David ..	No. 10 1-2	0 11 0
Shapurji ..	No. 10 1-2	0 10 9
Trikamdas ..	No. 10 1-2	0 11 3
Sattara ..	No. 10 1-4	0 11 3
Shapurji ..	No. 6 1-2	0 10 3
Light-house ..	No. 6 1-2	0 10 0
Japan —	No. 40—1	1 4 0
" —	No. 42—2	1 4 9
" —	No. 20	0 15 0
" —	No. 32	1 1 9

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 2.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 695.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D D Frcs. 760.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 745.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 114.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 110.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 209.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86-1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 96.90.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10
London—Brussels Frcs. 99.30.
London—Rome Liras 122.00

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & SONS.

Bombay, June 2.

3 Mos London Discounts 4-11/16 per cent.
6 Mos London Discounts 4-13/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5-1/2 per cent.
Money 1 Mos 5-1/2 per cent.
Money 3 Mos. 5 per cent.
Money 6 Mos. 5 per cent.
Tone of Money market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIANS.

Bombay, June 2.

Market Rates.	
Bank Telegraphic —	1/5 15/16
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 9/32
Fcs. Demand.	697
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	153
Shanghai	209
Japan	114 3/4
Singapore	158 1/2

Market Steady

BULLION.

Bombay, June 2.

Sovereigns Ready, 13-9-9.
Sovereigns Forward 13-8-3.
English 10 oz. Bar Gold 21-12-0.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-7-6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-7-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-8-3.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 71-16-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 71-13-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71-13-0.

London, May 1.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready, d. 31-6.
Silver forward, d. 31-7.

TONE OF SILVER—
Last rates.

GOLD.

Bomby, June 2.

Ready:—21 7 6

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Jeth	21-7-3	21-7-9		21-7-6
Asad	21-8-3	21-8-9		21-8-6

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 0—1 0
Asad 0—3—)
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 2.

Ready:—71-13 0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Jeth	71-11-0	71-14-0		71-12-0
Asad	91-10-0	71-13-0		71-11-0

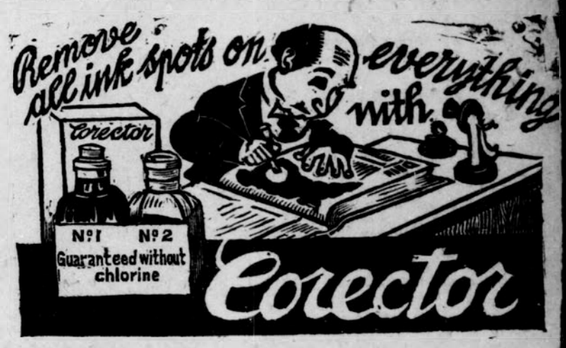
Teji Mandi.
Jeth 0—6—0
Ashad 1—1—0
Tone—Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, June 2.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	..	..
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	..	8 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	..	..
Rapesed Brown Delhi	..	..
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 2 0	12 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	..	..
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 1 6	13 6 6
Linseed, Brown Thin	..	..
Teelseed, White 85-15	..	..
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..	..
Teelseed, Black ..	..	..
Poppyseed, White ..	..	..
Groundnuts	..	..
Mowraseed	..	..
Barey	..	..
Castorseed	65 0 0	13 3 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery	..	..
Jira	12 0 0	..
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	..	
Wheat, Sept	8 8 6	
Linseed, May	..	
Linseed, Sept. ..	13 15 6	



"CORECTOR" is stocked by

MENASCHE, BOCHNER & Co

Exclusive Agents for the East.

Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, June 2.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 0 0
Century	0 15 6
E. D. Sasson	0 15 0
Elphinstone	0 15 0
Long Cloth (Full weight)34-40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 5 6
Century per lb.	1 5 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 5 6
Textile per lb.	1 6 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 5 6
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1 3 6
Swan per lb.	1 5 0
Finlay per lb.	1 5 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 5 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 9
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 6
Long Cloth 3 Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 5 9
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 5 6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 5 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 3
David per lb.	1 4 0
Tata per lb.	1 3 6
Edward Mohur per lb.	1 3 9
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 4 0
Dhooties 7. 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 7 0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 5 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 6
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 6 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 6
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece ..	5 12 0
Phoenix per piece	5 12 0
Swan Finlay per piece	5 12 0
Pearl Pebaney per piece £ 5 ..	5 14 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece ..	6 4 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 2 0
Bombay United per piece.. ..	6 10 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	7 8 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6 8 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl Pebaney	11 0 0
Hindustan	11 0 4
Salita:—	
Century per lb.	1 4 0
Textile per lb.	1 4 3
Spring (Merchant) per lb ..	1 4 3

Remark:—The office of this Association will be closed to-morrow, on account of His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birth day.

BRASS.

Bombay, June 2.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p
Brass English	3/4	58 0 0
Do	1	58 0 0
Do	1 1/4	58 0 0
Do	1 1/2	58 0 0
Do	1 3/4	57 8 0
Do	2	57 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, June 1.

	per md.	Rs. a. p
Copper, German.. —	3-4	66 0 0
Copper .. .. —	1	66 0 0
Copper	1 1-4	64 12 0
Copper, American —	1 1-2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		39 4 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4.. ..		
" " to 1		55 12 0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1 1-2		
" " to 1 3-4 to 2 ..		64 12 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1 ..		66 8 0
" 1 1-4 —		65 0 0

GUJARAT MAHAVIDYALAYA

The Gujarat Mahavidyalaya reopens for the Monsoon Sessions on the 8th inst at 11 a.m.

INTERNATIONAL LAB ORGANISATION.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE"

The Director of the International Office in his Annual Report prep the Seventh Session of the Inte Labour Conference, which Geneva on 19th May, draws cer clusions with regard to the yea of the Orgaisation and its present in the world. Some extracts from clusions may be reproduced.

The Organisation, he says, pears to have definitely attained tion of stability, and even of stre the entry of the office at the e present year into the new build nearly completed, may be regard symbolical event. It may be said the Organisation and its futu quarters that all the essential construction is finished.

No serious disputes regarding t of the Office, it sphere of activitie aims, appear likely to arise in th The Government authorities of a tries have become accustomed to the Office for assistance, and no organisations maintain their co in it.

Just as it is necessary to have nious apparatus of aerials and v order to make intelligible to our minds the messages broadcast fr different centres, so it is essentia solid establishment of peace that body of officials should be grouped narrow strip of earth which forms public of Geneva in order to c interpret, and make intelligible sent to the conciousness of all, t merable aspirations of man towar and justice.

The bare figures of the result work of the Organisation may be 146 ratifications registered by the of Nations as against 96 immedia last year's Conference, and as a in 1923. There are Conventions have now been ratified by 10 Stat mum Age for admission of Ch Industrial Employment), by 13 (Employment of Women dur Night), by 17 States (Unemploym among these States are some of important industrially. These results, but the whole effect of th work cannot be expressed by su tiis. The decisions of the C have also suggested and inspired and regulations. The princip down in the Labour Charter hav up new perspectives, and sta movements. Thus, quite apart tifications, the Organisation exer questionable moral authority and piring influence grows. These have been said before, but they c repeated too often.

Every page of the Report bears to their truth—the paragraphs d the legislative reforms, whose or be traced to the Conventions, th ences to the legislation of the created or recreated as the r the war, the account of the effor by India or Japan to carry out t ventions which they have ratifi statement of the beneficial results Office's action on the Mandates C sion on behalf of those workers conditions are still inferior to t the majority of modern wage-earn record of the hasitating but useful that have been made to assist cl workers unable to defend themse for example, women and chil special countries.

Before the war American men of reckoned the value of a human life francs. It is to be regretted that s are not sufficiently complete to calculation to be made of the total human lives saved through the pu legislation arising out of Conventi the activities of the organisati if those critics of the work of th who would determine its value li of an industrial undertaking, in t cost price and interest on capital make a mathematical calculation amount, the Office would certain heir judgment without anxiety.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

WEDNESDAY June 3.
King's Birthday: Banks closed.
FRIDAY, June 5.
Intermed. (Arts) Exm. Result. University Hall, 2 p.m.
SATURDAY, June 6.
P. S. "Narkunda" with English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
TUESDAY, June 9.
Nowrojee Wadia Maternity Hospital Governor lays foundation-stone, Parel, p.m.

MAIL TRAINS' TIMING.

Following are the hours of arrival at departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Bombay Terminus:—

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M
Punjab Mail	10 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	12 6	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	4 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter. 111, Poona Express	13 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 35	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	9 0	01 00
Madras Post Passenger	01 45	6 45

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dares-Salam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 10th inst.

2. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "China" with the mails from Bombay of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Port Said at 1 a.m. on the 1st instant and left there at 6 a.m. the same day.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. 1st June 1925 to 6 a.m. of 2nd idem.

Small-pox 1 attack, 1 death; Cholera nil, attack nil death; Plague 1 attack 1 death; Influenza nil attack nil death. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 95. Total mortality this day last year 87.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Congress House," 223, Girgaum Back Road.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

A special general meeting of the Members will be held in the Institute Hall on Wednesday the 10th inst at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to give expression to the loss sustained by the Institute by the sad death of a prominent member and well-wisher, Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson.

BOMBAY POSTAL UNION.

The Annual Report of the Bombay Postal Union for 1924-25 shows that the membership of the Union rose by 19 per cent during the year.

KHADI EXHIBITION AT BORIVLI.

The Exhibition which was to be held on 5th, 6th and 7th June at Borivli has on account of the early coming o the Monsoon been postponed sine die.

PATHARE PRABHU CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY.

The third annual general meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Co-operative Housing Society which had to be adjourned on account of the want of the quorum on the 31st May will be held at its registered office at Mahomed Buildings, Charni Road, Bombay, on Sunday the 7th inst. at 9 a.m.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

There were eleven industrial disputes in progress during April 1925. Of these nine occurred in cotton mills and two in Railway Workshops, and Traffic Departments. The number of workpeople involved was 7,710 and the number of working days lost 63,140.

In the "Labour Gazette" (Bombay) for May 1925:—An account is given of the existing creches for labourers' children. There are at present in Bombay three such creeches accommodating about 100 children between the ages of one month to five years. These are: (1) The Children's Welfare Society's Creche; (2) The Spring Mill Creeche and (3) The Currimbhoy Ebrahim Mill Creche. In two of these children are supplied with food at the expenses of the creche.

HOURS OF MILL LABOUR.

The results of an enquiry by the Labour Office into the hours and wages in the cotton mill industry in the Bombay Presidency in August 1923 will shortly be published in the form of a separate report which is at present in the press.

FIRE ON CARGO STEAMER.

LONDON, June 2.

A message from Port Said says that the Italian steamer "Sarbarigo" from Calcutta bound for Venice arrived there with her cargo on fire which has now been extinguished. As far as it could be ascertained a few bales of cotton and bags of groundnuts have been slightly damaged. The vessel is proceeding on her voyage.—Reuter's Special.

COTTON-GROWING IN EMPIRE.

LONDON, June 1.

The Cotton-growing Association is of opinion that the year's results have demonstrated that the Empire is capable of producing suitable types of cotton in substantial quantities, but future progress largely depends on the improvement of transport facilities. The Association's activities during the year yielded a profit of £101,000 despite "risks of development work incurred in the interests of cotton-growing which ordinary concerns would not undertake".—Reuter.

"KEEP TO THE LEFT."

RULES OF THE ROAD IN BOMBAY,

POLICE INSTRUCTIONS TO PEDESTRIANS AND DRIVERS.

The following Rules—Rules framed under clauses (b), (c) and (d) of subsection (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, are published:

UNDER CLAUSE (b)

1. All persons, riding, drawing vehicles, cycling or leading, or accompanying cattle in through or along a street shall, unless there be some reasonable cause for divergence, keep to the left side of such street.

2. No vehicle shall be driven or ridden in any street in such a way as to endanger the safety of or cause obstruction or inconvenience to the public.

3. Every driver or rider of a vehicle pulling up in any street shall do so with care to prevent danger, obstruction or inconvenience to the public. When the driver or rider wishes to turn to the right he will give a signal to the following traffic of his intention to do so by extending his hand horizontally to the right; and when about to stop, he will raise his hand vertically palm to the front.

4. Every driver of a vehicle intending to pull up shall do so at the extreme side of the street along which he is proceeding.

5. (1) Every person riding a cycle other than a motor cycle shall have ready and available for immediate use a suitable bell capable of giving audible and sufficient warning of his approach or position and shall sound the same whenever expedient to prevent danger to any of the public

(2) In order to prevent danger or inconvenience to the public, no person shall use or sound a horn on any vehicles other than a motor vehicle in any street or public place.

6. Every driver or rider of a vehicle emerging from a cross street into a main street shall slow down and give way to any vehicle passing along such main street.

7. No person having the care of any vehicle shall be at such a distance from such vehicle as not to have complete control over any animal drawing the same.

* * *

14. Every person riding, driving, cycling or walking or leading or accompanying cattle shall obey the directions of the police posted or stationed at crossings or in any street or public place to regulate the public traffic.

* * *

15. No vehicle (loaded or unloaded) shall pass over or be taken upon the following bridges if its gross weight at the the time exceeds the maximum weight shown below opposite the names of the bridges:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY

Carnac Bridge Maximum weight including load on two wheels 4 tons, and on four wheels 8 tons.

Masjid Brdge Maximum weight including load on two wheels 4 tons, and on four wheels 8 tons.

Elphinstone Bridge Maximum weight including load on two wheels. 4 tons and on four wheels 8 tons.

Hancock Bridge Maximum weight including load on two wheels 4 tons, and on four wheels 8 tons.

Nesbit Road (Ollivant) Bridge Maximum weight including load on two wheels 4 tons, and on four wheels 8 tons.

Byculla Bridge Maximum weight including load on two wheels 4 tons, and on four wheels 8 tons.

Garden Bridge (Clerk Road) Maximum weight including load on two wheels 16 tons, and on four wheels 20 tons.

Arthur Road Bridge Maximum weight including load on two wheels 16 tons, and on four wheels 20 tons.

Parel Bridge, Elphinstone Road Maximum weight including load on two wheels 16 tons, and on four wheels 20 tons.

*Curry Road Bridge Maximum weight including load on two wheels 16 tons, and on four wheels 22 tons.

*Not more than 2 vehicles whether two-wheeled or four-wheeled weighing 15 tons or over each, may be on the bridge simultaneously.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

Wodehouse Bridge Maximum weight including load on two wheels 10 tons, and on four wheels 10 tons.

French Bridge Maximum weight including load on two wheels 2 tons, and on four wheels 4 tons.

Kennedy Bridge Maximum weight including load on two wheels 2 tons, and on four wheels 4 tons.

Frere Bridge Maximum weight including load on two wheels 2 tons, and on four wheels 4 tons.

Falkland Bridge Maximum weight including load on two wheels 10 tons, and on four wheels 10 tons.

Bellasis Bridge Maximum weight including load on two wheels 2 tons, and on four wheels 4 tons.

Chaupaty Bridge Maximum weight including load on two wheels 20 tons, and on four wheels 20 tons.

UNDER CLAUSE (c)

1. No person shall wilfully cause any vehicle or cattle to be halted or remain standing in any street or public place so as to cause danger, obstruction or inconvenience to any of the public.

2. No person having charge of any vehicle halted in any street or public place for the purpose of being unloaded or loaded with baggage, goods or merchandise shall cause or permit such vehicle to remain standing there any longer than may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of such unloading or loading.

3. Every vehicle when halted in any street for the purpose of being unloaded or loaded with baggage, goods or merchandise shall be drawn up by the person in charge thereof parallel to and alongside the side of the street and not athwart it or athwart a cross street.

4. No person shall allow any vehicle or cattle of which he is in charge to remain standing in or to halt at any part of a street or public place which the Commissioner of Police may have notified shall not be so used for the time being.

UNDER CLAUSE (d).

1. No person shall

(a) drive any carriage, cart, van, dray, truck or other vehicle drawn by one or more horses, or

(b) ride any bicycle or tricycle, or

(c) drive a cart, van, dray, truck or other vehicle drawn by one or more bullocks or buffaloes or move a handcart, from half an hour after sunset till half an hour before sunrise unless such vehicle is provided with lights as follows:—

In the case of vehicles mentioned in (a). A lamp showing a white light in front and a red light at the rear shall be affixed to each side of the front portion of the vehicle and such lamps shall be fixed so that the red light is clearly visible from behind;

In the case of vehicles mentioned in (b). One lamp showing a white light in front to be attached to the front of the vehicle and one lamp showing a red light to the rear to be attached to the back of the vehicle;

In the case of vehicles mentioned in (c). One lamp showing a red light to the rear to be attached to the back of the vehicle.

ALLEGED THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Rama Pandu, an old offender with twelve previous convictions was put up before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla Acting Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of theft of jewellery and cash valued at Rs. 400.

Mr. Thanawalla conducted the prosecution while the accused was undefended.

The prosecution alleged that the complainant Babu Vishram, a malee in the new High School, saw the accused emerging out a room with the stolen property. The malee and his companion gave chase and got him arrested.

The accused, an old man said that the evidence against him was all false and that the procedure followed was entirely wrong.

The accused was committed to the Sessions.

TAXI-DRIVER FINED.

"I make no guilty, your Worship can make me guilty, I have no objection" was the plea of Ezekiel Raymond, a taxi driver who was hauled up before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla Acting Third Presidency Magistrtate by Sergeant Scott for having no tail lights and for being improperly dressed on the night of May 7 at Apollo Pier.

The Magistrate:—"What have you to say with regard to the charges brought against you by Sgt. Scott?

Accused:—Well, your Worship, my hat was alright, I had my coat on only I had removed my pants."

The Magistrate:—Well, then it is a more serious offence. How can the people get into your taxi when you are so indecently dressed.

Accused:—It was night time, Sir, (Laughter).

In regard to going without tail lights, he said the car was stationary and so the electric lights were off. A candle lamp was burning.

The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 4 on the first charge and was warned and discharged on the second one.

SENTENCED FOR POSSESSING OPIUM WITHOUT LICENSE.

Mancharam Rikapdas, a Marwari of Jodhpur, was convicted and sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 for possessing opium without a license by the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla.

The prosecution story was that on receipt of information that a local merchant was to get a large quantity o opium, from an upcountry man on Excise Inspector went to the place and got the accused arrested. At the time of arrest the accused had a smallbox containing five pounds and 10 tolas of opium valued at Rs. 420.

Excise Inspector S. A. Kadri placed the accused before the Magistrate who found him guilty and sentenced him as above.

REPORTED THEFT.

Kundalal Mirachand, a medical student residing in London Hotel went on Monday at 3 p.m. to Girgaum Police Court, where he met a man whom he knew as Manilal. Both of them then engaged a taxi had a ride till 7 p.m. when they returned to the Hotel. Kundalal hung his coat on a peg and took Manilal to an adjoining room for food. When he returned to his room at 9 p.m. he found the coat disappeared and Manilal missing. The coat contained currency notes worth Rs. 900.

FINED FOR ASSAULTING LIQUOR SHOP-KEEPER.

Mahomed Yussuf was placed before Mr. J. D'Sa, Acting Sixth Presidency Magistrate for causing grievous hurt to Zilvoo Sambhoo on May 11.

Mr. De Cunha prosecuted.

Messrs. B. J. Dhondy and S. N. Vijayakar, pleaders, watched on behalf of the complainant while the accused was undefended.

The facts of the case were that the complainant is a liquor shop-keeper having his shop at Mandvi Koliwada. On the day in question the accused went to the complainant's shop, asked him for some liquor and did not want to pay for the liquor. The complainant declined to give him the liquor whereupon the accused hit the complainant's companion. Not satisfied with it the accused took out a knife and stabbed the complainant on the chest and arm. The complainant was detained in the hospital for 17 days.

The accused put forth the defence that the complainant and his companion assaulted him with a knife and showed a wound on his thigh, and he assaulted them in self-defence.

Mr. Dhondy brought it to His Worship's notice that the accused was threatening the complainant to do him further harm and he would therefore, request that the accused should be bound over.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 35 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 2 weeks. If the fine was recovered Rs. 25 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

The accused was further ordered to keep the peace and was bound over in a sum of Rs. 50

WIDOW DIES OF MERCURIAL POISONING.

Champabai widow of Shrawant, suffering from venereal diseases went to one Bandoo Living in B. I. T. Camp, at Sion Road, for treatment. Bandoo Narayan who happened to be Champabai's nephew was in the habit of prescribing specific medicines for ailments. He gave her some powder which he asked her to take in beetle leaves. Champabai took the medicine and complained of pain in the stomach. She was taken to J. J. Hospital on May 23rd and died there of mercurial poisoning on Sunday last.

At an inquest held over her body by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, a verdict of death by mercurial poisoning the medicine being apparently administered by Bandoo Narayan as a cure for the deceased's ailment, was returned.

PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK

SATISFACTORY WORK

FIGHTING FAMINES.

The annual general meeting of the above bank was held on Tuesday, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas presiding.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said:—

I have much pleasure in submitting to you the Directors' Report and the audited accounts of the Bank for the year ending 1924-25. I shall briefly draw your attention to the special features of the work done by the Bank during the year under Report and supply you a few details where necessary. The most satisfactory future of the year's working was the ability of the Bank to find increased investment for its funds within the Co-operative movement. In the year 1923-24, though our deposits, fixed, current and savings, had increased by Rs. 22,00,000 our advances to co-operative societies and banks rose only by Rs. 3,00,000. In the current year, the amount of advances to Banks and Societies shows an increase of over Rs. 9,00,000 while investments outside the movement have declined lined by Rs. 18,00,000. The decrease in working capital, which those figures indicate is largely due to the permission granted to central banks to place deposits with approved joint stocks banks which offer higher rates of interest than ourselves. One of the results of the larger investment with the movement has been that the profits for the year have gone up by seven thousand in spite of the increased expenditure which the Bank incurred, during the year, on the work of inspection and supervision and on the development of branches. While the starting of supervising unions may effect a considerable improvement in the supervision of societies, we feel that this Bank cannot divest itself of its own responsibility in the matter of inspection and, therefore, for some years to come the Bank's Staff will have to be maintained at its present strength, while with a view to assist this experiment the Bank has agreed to make grants to those new unions for engaging competent Supervisors. A similar arrangement obtains regarding the payment of subventions to cover a fourth of the inspection charges incurred by central banks of less thans 5 years' standing.

DEVELOPMENT OF BRANCHES.

The Board had a survey made during the year of the outstandings of the Bank district by district, and after studying the figures have come to the conclusion that wherever possible groups of primary societies at present financed by the Bank should either be taken over by district central banks, if in existence in such areas, or this Bank should aim at the early organisation of branches for such groups both for the provision of prompt and adequate finance and for the development of agricultural purchase and sale. Under these arrangements, it is expected that certain groups of societies in the Poona and Kaira districts will be taken over for financing by the central banks for the districts. On the other hand, two important groups, one in the Madha Taluka of the Sholapur District and the second in the Igatpuri Taluka of the Nasik District will remain with the Bank. Further in the absence of a local central bank in the Panch Mahals district, the Bank has accepted responsibility for the development of the Westrn Mahals, where there is a considerable scope for expansion although the number of existing societies is not large. The Board have also agreed to finance co-operative societies in the irrigated villages of the Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur District to be served from next year by the Nira Right Bank Canal. Finally, the Board have entered into arrangements with the Thana District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., according to which we shall take over the assets and liabilities of the Bank and issue to the shareholders of that Bank fresh shares of this Bank at par. It is a matter for satisfaction that the older branches have all done very well. If there had not been a depression in the sugarcane industry in the canal area and if West Khandesh had not had a poor season, the results of the working of the branches would have been still better. The special features of development of each area to which I would invite your attention, are organisation of agricultural purchase and sale in the Canal areas, the improvement of societies through systematic supervision in Satara and Malegaon, and the introduction of facilities for adequate finance after careful enquiry in Khandesh. The Bhil tract stands in a class by itself and the results of last year's working give ground for scope that co-operation may prove one of the most effective instruments in bringing about the economic uplift of this virile but now depressed aboriginal community.

HELPING LAND IMPROVEMENT.

You will be interested to learn that the question of adopting a comprehensive policy for fighting famines which was considered at the Provincial Conference and regarding which a set of important resolutions were adopted appears to have been receiving the attention of Government also. During the last budget debate in the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. C. V. Mehta, on behalf of Government, made an interesting announcement on famine policy. The main directions in which Government propose to move are the accumulation of fodder reserve, the promotion of well-digging and the support after due enquiry of well considered schemes for minor irrigation works. Mr. Mehta said he expected this Bank to co-operate with Government in this important work. As the apex financial organisation for the co-operative movement, we are prepared to grant financial assistance for well-cosidered projects which can be taken up under co-operative auspices, and as an example of our readiness to assist in this policy of rural development, without insisting an economic return for services and responsibility we undertake, I would like to make mention of the fact that the Board agreed to reduce by half the margin of income for advances for land improvement made by Government through this Bank under the Land Improvement Loans Act. You will be pleased to observe that advances under this head increased by over a lakh and a quarter during the year and with the publicity we have given to the new arrangements in areas directly served by this Bank, we have every reason to expect that the annual allotment of three and half lakhs placed at the Bank's disposal by Government will be fully utilised from year to year.

The shareholders of the Bank will be interested to learn that the present statute of the Government of India under which the Bank is registered and by which its working is regulated is proposed to be replaced by a new law to be enacted by the Bombay Legislative Council. The proposed law makes some modifications in the general system of working, but the Board have received an assurance from the Registrar that any representation which the Bank may make regarding the effect of the new law on the Bank's business will receive full and sympathetic consideration at the hands of Government. Another important matter to which I would invite your attention is the proposal made last year at a meeting of central banks held under the Bank's auspices that the constitution of the Bank should be modified so as to enable central and urban banks as well as primary societies to have direct representation by election on the Board of Directors. It is proposed to get all borrowing societies to take a share or more in the Bank, according to their capacity, and to become members of the Bank. Central banks have already agreed to invest a portion of their owned capital in this Bank, and thus gradually the new shares issued in the year 1923-24 will, it is expected, be taken up during the current year. The detailed proposals made in this respect are still under consideration by the Board and will be finally submitted to you in the shape of amendments to the bye-laws.

Before I conclude, I would like to observe that the position in which we find ourselves to-day is indeed a very satisfactory one from all points of view. The profits after incurring a larger expenditure on inspection and supervision as already mentioned and meeting all contingent liabilities, are large enough to enable us to pay a dividend at the usual rate, and make the statutory contribution of the Societies' share of the divisible fund. An addition of Rs. 11,78302 is proposed to be made to the reserve for doubtful debts, the remainder of the profits after payment of the usual bonus to the Staff, being carried forward to next year's account.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar seconded, and the report was approved and adopted, and the dividend sanctioned. The following Directors were re-elected:—Hon. M. Lalubhai Samaldas, Messrs. B. F Madon, G. K Devadhar, Madhavji. A. U. Malji, Madhovji Thackersay, Vaikunth Lalubhai Mehta (Managing Director) Raja Shambusingh of Malegaon and Messrs. Nalavadi and N. R. Mehta. The following new Directors were elected Messrs. Ruttonsey Dharmsey Morarji, G. B. Trivedi, Sahyar and Keikar.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

TUESDAY'S CLOSING RATE: —33

A cable received from New York at 2 a.m. this morning stated :—

Tuesday's opening rate	—13
Tuesday's closing rate	—33
Liverpool opening	—2
Liverpool closing	—23

Local market closing at 11 p. m. candy Rs. 431-8-0

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

SIMLA, June, 2.

The "Gazette of India" (Army Department) notifies:—

Majors S. G. V. Ellis (Military Accounts), H. R. N. Pritchard (Supernumerary List) and C. J. N. Lyster (Army Service Corps) have been promoted to the rank of Lt.-Colonels.

Captain A. W. B. Gompertz has been promoted to the rank of Major.

The rank of Captain notified to R. G. Leonard, 2nd Battalion Fifth Royal Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force) and to G. S. Frederick Martin, 2nd Battalion Fourth Bombay Grenadiers has been confirmed. The rank of Captain notified to Charles Robert Henderson I. M. S. has been also confirmed.

Major E. P. F. Shine has been permitted to retire from the Service.—A. P.

POLO AT HURLINGHAM.

JODHPUR DRAWS WITH LOCAL CLUB.

LONDON, June 1.

At Hurlingham in the polo match Jodhpur drew with the Hurlingham Club, the score being seven goals all. The United States Army beat Lord Wodehouse's Harlequins by ten goals to six.

Hurlingham opened well and led by two goals to nil at the end of the first chukker, but Jodhpur showed excellent combination and Williams scoring two goals, drew level in the second. In the third chukker Thakur Prithi Singh had the misfortune of putting the ball through his own goal in attempting to clear, but immediately afterwards scored for his side making it three goals all. At the end of the fifth chukker Hurlingham led by seven goals to five. Jodhpur made a fine recovery in the final chukker. Following were the teams: Jodhpur: Thakur Prithi Singh (4 goals), Williams (2 goals), Rajah Hanut Singh (one goal) and Thakur Ram Singh. Hurlingham: Samford (one goal), Major Harrison (one goal), Captain Smart (two goals) and Hopping (two goals).—Reuter.

SPORTING NEWS

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

"B" WEST YORKS BEAT R. A. "B"

HAPPY SCRAMBLE ON COPERAGE.

The second division fixture between the second strongs of the West Yorks and R. A. was more in the nature of a pantomime than a serious game of football. In justice to the participants be it said however that they tried to be as serious over it as it was amusing to note with what grave air players would extricate themselves from a delightful tumble. The ground was little less than a quagmire and it was with the utmost difficulty that the ball could be coaxed to proceed more than a few yards. It did not require an exacting observer to realise that under suitable condition the two competing teams were good enough for the first division. In the first half Wild opened the score for the Yorks following a scramble in the penalty area. After the interval the gunners had a little more of the play and French sent in a beauty which was well held by Calvert. At the other end James pluckily fell on his face to smother the ball after he had stopped a hot one from Bridges. The infantrymen were not to be denied however and a second goal soon came. Addison and Massey both fell over each other in trying to intercept Wilde who finding his bearings first beat James from close quarters after the latter had made an unsuccessful dive at the ball. No further score followed and then ended a game which had it not been for the dirty weather would have provided a scientific display.

West Yorks "B" Calvert, Corns and Robinson, Birkett, Conway and Woolston, Davidson, Taylor Bridges, Wilde and Kirby. R. A. "B" James, Massey and Addison, Flynn, Petrie and Bould. French, Yates, Mason, Acomb and Senthorne.

Referee.—Mr. E. Turner.

SPORTS AT MAHABLESHWAR

HINDU GYMKHANA "AT HOME" TO LADY WILSON.

(From a Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWAR, May 30.

The members of the Maharana Shri Chhatrasinghji Hindu Gymkhana Club Mahableshwar were "At Home" to meet Lady Wilson on Tuesday the 26th May. The Sports of the Gymkhana were held on the same day and quite a number of guests graced the occasion with their presende. Prominent among them were Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Amiruddin Shalebhoy, the Chief of Sangli, the Chief of Mudhol, the Chief of Bhor, the Maharaj Kumar of Cutch, Raja Dhunrajgirji of Hyderabad, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Mr. M. D. Thackersey Mr. V. D. Govindjee and many others.

On the arrival of Lady Wilson at 5-30 p. m., she was welcomed by the Chiefs and leading members of the Gymkhana. She was then conducted to the ladies' apartment of the Club, where she was received by the Ranisaheb of Sangli, Mrs. Sushilabai M. D. Morarji, Mrs. Kania and the lady members of the Club. She freely mixed with the lady members of the Club and took tea with them in the purdah. The sports events were very successfully organised by the secretaries of the Club—Messrs. L. M. Khattau and Gordhandas Gokuldas and aroused keen interest among the children and lady members of the Club; so much so that one of the events induced Lady Wilson to take part in it herself. Owing to cloudy weather the guests and the members were rather held in suspense and the secretaries were afraid that the rain might disturb the function of the evening, but all the events ran smoothly until the guests had partaken of the refreshments and Lady Wilson had distributed the prizes to the successful winners of the sports.

After the distribution of the prizes by Lady Wilson, the Chief of Sangli thanked her on behalf of the Gymkhana and garlanded her amidst loud cheers of the spectators. The side shows, such as the fish-pond and the ball-throwing gallery, attracted a large number of spectators and also the children took great interest in the shows.

A very successful Magical show was given by the magician—Mr. Sultan of Poona. The guests and the members were also entertained by Master K. Qhaja Rao, with his humorius speeches and by his exceedingly dwarfish height and appearance. The proceedings terminted late in the evening.

COUNTY MATCHES.

LONDON, June 1.

In County Cricket match, Hampshire beat Kent by seven wickets. Kent 197 and 136 (Jameson five for eighteen). Hampshire 305, (Tennyson 59, Howell 88, Jameson 58) and 31 for three.

Following are the closing scores of County matches that began on Saturday:—

Middlesex vs. Sussex:—Middlesex 383 (Hearne 117, Tate eight for 105 of which he took five for 24 to-day). Sussex 218 (Watson 54, Durston four for 29) and followed on 83 for four.

Notts vs. Sussex:—Notts 309 (Walker 78, G. Gunn 117, Fender five for 99), Surrey 491 for five (Sandham 56, Jeacocke 50, Hobbs 189).

Lancashire vs. Yorkshire:—Yorkshire 232, Lancashire 242 for eight, (Hallows 107 not out). All attendance records were broken at Old Trafford, Manchester, where this match was played, 36,000 persons being present.

Warwickshire vs. Derbyshire:—Warwick 322. Derbyshire 185 (Quaife four for 38). Warwick 87 for three.

Northamtonshire vs. Leicestershire:—Leicestershire 204 and 312 (Berry 65). Northants 164 (C. Woolley 82, Skelding eight for 79).

Essex vs. Worcestershire:—Essex 243 and 239 for eight (O'Connor 77). Worcestershire 150 (Lord Somers 52, Louden four for 41, Douglas four for 46).

Somerset vs. Gloucestershire:—Glouces tershire 283 and 158 for four (Hammond 82). Somerset 167 (Parker five for 71.)—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1925.

CHRONIC DISORDER.

The layman's impression that gambling is a foible with operators who deal in the excitement of a boom-period has been dispelled by the crisis in the share-bazar. "I am of opinion", wrote Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in his dissenting minute as a member of the Atlay Committee, "that within a short time one will hear as little of corners in the Bombay market as of the rumous speculation which reigned in the boom-period." Whether the present crisis in Bombay is technically a corner or a mere speculative collapse, is of very little interest to the public who have been shocked to realise how unstable the values of their investments are in the hands of professional manipulators. In the post-war boom there was a luxuriance of mushroom enterprise and cager investors, swayed by the idea of phenomenal wealth, did stimulate the gambling spirit. Company-promotion was itself a paying industry but to-day many prefer to take a solid commission as liquidators The mania of 1919 was, however, attended by extenuating circumstances. The war trained middlemen and contract-mongers in the art of getting rich without much effort and a lot of ill-gotten wealth was dissipated by the gambling fever which followed. The tradition of our stock-exchange did not deter anyone from taking risks although men who combined experience with probity foretold disaster. Alluring circumstances led the public to cooperate in the ramp and it schooled at least one generation against the folly of chasing adventitious fortunes. If the public shared in the chill plunge they paid the price and bought their experience. The present dislocation in the share-bazar has, however, been created by the excesses of professionals who are supposed to advise investors and safe-guard their interests. Collapse in prices is as disconcerting as the inflation of values, and each fresh climax in manipulation causes the public to distrust the safety of their investments. We are now in the throes of an industrial depression which is magnified by the effects of panic. The bears have succeeded in twisting the tails of the bulls, but these exciting adventures do not find their completion in the share-bazar. Some brokers were yesterday inclined to argue that the investors did not lose much in the disorder; unfortunately, it is not the speculators but the public who are ultimately saddled with the costs of disaster. The fraternity is clever enough to see to its own safety. It is the example of a crisis manufactured by an intermediary class who live upon the confidence of the public. Whether it is a boom or an industrial depression, the market seems to be at the mercy of designing men who play for high stakes and involve public credit and private savings in the debris.

The only gleam in the present collapse is that the crisis was expected in knowing circles. The board of directors were apprised early in the year of the startling manoeuvres of dealers selling shares in excess, a dummy form of operation for which there is no check. The price of Bombay Dyeings oscillated over 180 points in three days, utterly irrespective of their value. In the present issue, the bull operator may be said to have got no more than his deserts, because every attempt at inflational monopoly has to rely on a limitless supply of credit which no individual or syndicate should be able to command His adversaries, on the other hand, improved the shining hour by ghastly rumours, and by other means no more scrupulous, they bore down the market with a crash so sudden that a sympathetic committee was driven to arrest contrary excess. The vice-chairman was compelled to close the market and avert a sharp fall in every form of security in the market. A corner strictly so-called is a phenomenon of rare occurrence but an artificial crisis carries with it all the spreading demoralisation of a corner. As far as the public are concerned, it makes little difference to them whether speculators come to grief by over-buying or over-selling. The general attitude of the public was expressed by Mr. G. K. Chitale when he spoke in the Legislative Council: "We have never gambled—we do not know what are these shares and these bears and these bulls—we merely invest a little money and we get our interest. Who gambles in them God alone knows". The board of directors also share the supernatural knowledge and they have always been defiantly on the defensive when called upon to account for the prevalence of fictitious transations. In his minority report Mr. Desai made light of the risks of uncontrolled market remarking that "a bear raid is a mere matter of theory" and the Bombay Government probably sharing the view or through sheer supineness completely abandoned proposals of legislation.

The chaos caused on Saturday may be settled by the imposition of a rate favourable, on the whole, to the successful speculators who with their majority-influence will not be baulked of the spoils of victory. The crisis, however, revives the question of regulation by legislative measure. On principle, State-intervention is deprecated, but if public opinion veers in favour of some measure of restraint the provocation will have come from the administrators of the share-bazaar. A certain amount of speculation is inevitable as long as business rests on time-bargains. Bogus transactions on a colossal scale must, however, be suppressed with a stern hand. The domestic economy of our stock-exchange is not at all gamble-proof. They have prevailed against the recommendations of the Atlay Committee. Regulations and customs which sufficed for a quiet and restricted market have been again proved inadequate for the safety of the investor who is growingly inclined to shun industrial scrips. Capitalists are free to attempt corners, cause panicky disturbances, and debase the stable value of investments. The stock-exchange have not put into force even the meagre proposals of reform which they promised to consider as the upshot of the Atlay Committee, and to-day the sense of order and confidence in the market is as good as vanished.

NATIONALITY AND GOVEERNENT.

Nearly sixty-five years ago Mill in his book on "Representative Government" observed that it is in general a necessary condition of free institutions that the boundaries of Governments should coincide in the main with those of nationalities. This Victorian doctrine of a Nation State, coupled with the Liberal concept of popular government was re-interpreted in metaphysical terms in recent years and has been known as the principle of self-determination. The vindication of that principle was believed to be one of the chief aims of the Allies in the last war and constituted one of the famous Fourteen Points of the late President Wilson which led to Germany's eventual capitulation. Its acceptance showed at once the strength achieved by the cause of political nationalism which was little more than a vague ideal half-a-century back no less than the importance attached to the doctrine of self-government. The subject peoples of the world hailed the principle as the dawn of their emancipation; while governing castes and dominating interests who had themselves strenuously opposed any settlement with Germany and ridiculed the League of Nations strangely enough regarded self-determination as a disintegrating and fissiparous force leading mankind away from the world-movement towards unity. The prejudiced warnings of the sovereign States gained force through the facile and partial application of the principle of self-determination in Central and East Central Europe. The right of self-determination was reserved there for those who had surreptitiously or openly aided the Allies in the war; and the mutual conflicts of the nationalities that had been freed from the Hohenzollern or the Hapsburg rule produced frictions and fiscal barriers that are as dangerous to European peace as they are economically disastrous to these new States. It is Wilsonian Liberalism run mad which has produced the complicated problems of Central Europe. Here, as elsewhere, reaction is in full sway and the principle of self-determination seems a lost illusion, if not a perilous chimera.

Prof. Arnold Toynbee's dissertation on "Self-Determination" in the latest number of the "Quarterly Review" though bearing the impress of this reaction is therefore an opportune and suggestive contribution towards elucidating, our ideas on the subject. Self-determination, in the sense of the determination of the political allegiance which a populace is to pay by its own free choice, has an admirable aspect as shown by several examples such as the independence of Italy or of America which are landmarks in the history of political freedom; but since there is involved in it the question of right to determine as well as the character of the self which is to determine, self-determination in politics is not so much a fact as a problem. It is difficult, for example, to say what constitutes a people: what is the requisite number, the kind of relationship with one another and with other "peoples" that constitute a people? Though Prof. Toynbee does not mention a remarkable instance which aptly illustrates the complex issue we may cite it here. Ireland demanded self-determination for itself but denied it, till recently, to Ulster: Ulster wanted it for itself but not either for the Catholic counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh or for Southern Ireland: the two counties probably desired its application to themselves and Catholic Ireland but not to Protested Ulster. It is evident that it is impossible here to lay down any abstract right to "self-determination" *a priori*. Or take the question of size. The small city-states of ancient Greece on the one hand and the United States of America on the other make it impossible for us to fix the minimum or maximum number of individuals of which a people must consist in order to be capable of self-determination; indeed even a hypothetical figure varies with local conditions as evinced by the case of Norway which retains self-determination because of its isolation or of Switzerland because the "balance of power" among its neighbouring States necessitates the safe-guarding of its self-determination. Much more difficult, however, is the question of the relationship of a people seeking to exercise self-determination with established governments. It is this which has rendered the struggle for self-determination violent and bloody in so many cases for, as Prof. Toynbee points out, a claim for self-determination on the part of one people always affects, and in most cases affects prejudicially, the rights and interests of others. We present this sane observation to those who expect national freedom to come as a parliamentary gift and minimise the intransigeance of the bureaucracy as a temporary condition of the period of transition. For while nationality that was once considered a vision is really one of the permanent forces in human affairs which it is inexpedient to ignore, "no State", says Prof. Toynbee, "has ever admitted that any right of self-determination is ever valid as against the right of State sovereignty which modern States still implicitly regard as being absolute, though it is no longer the fashion openly to call this right 'divine.'" If a State is strong and ruthless enough to crush the demand it does so without the least scruple; and if the people are resolute and brave enough to face persecutions and either numerous enough to overthrow the obnoxious state themselves or diplomatic enough to enlist the help of other states, self-determination becomes an accomplished fact. The final appeal therefore has been to irrational and brute force in which either party wins not because it is right but because it is strong. Surely civilised morality demands a better solution of the problem.

The first step towards its solution is a realisation that self-determination is not a mere historical phenomenon but a vital issue involving the deepest feelings and interests of a people: whatever its difficulties it should not be dismissed as insoluble. In pitting the Divine Right of States against the Self-determination of Peoples, Prof. Toynbee, we fear, fails to emphasise the fact that the reason why the State represses the people is that the chief end of almost all great States is power. If the well-being of the citizens were the end pursued, the question whether a certain area should form a separate State or not would be decided by the citizens themselves. The right of self-determination does not depend merely on the oppression or the inefficiency of alien rule, though it is one of the primary assumptions of that right that alien rule by its very nature cannot be just or liberal; as Mr. Bernard Shaw once, remarked, the question whether a foreign government is good or bad is as irrelevant as whether prussic acid is sweet or sour—either way it is poisonous. The right to self-determination is, in the last resort, derived from a certain spiritual satisfaction implied in a nation's free self-realisation: it is one phase of the growing self-consciousness of communities. How to reconcile it with the demands of humanity and international unity is of course a problem, but it cannot be solved by facile super-imposition or soulless suppression; The road to a synthesis between nationality and humanity, full of pitfalls as it is, is the road of freedom.

Notes of the Day.

Market Steady.

The stock exchange *gólmal* engrosses so much attention that we had better dispose of the Honours List in the language of brokers. G. C. S. I's show a sagging tendency; there has been very good enquiry for the K. C. S. I. scrip and some prominent operators think that at the January settlement there will be a better turnover; K. C. I. E's, an allied scrip, have moved up in sympathy but a well-known syndicate of loyalists fear that officials are striving for a corner and there will be a squeeze against outside dealers who take an interest in the investment; plain knighthoods are in moderate request and brokers in touch with the managing agents take a very optimistic view of job-dividends; C. I. E's show great excitement, though there is reason to believe that the under-tone is firm and there is no ground for panic; other sections maintain their even level and there are signs of advance towards the close of the year. Such being the position, there is very little cause for the rumour that the forward list is going to be restricted to superior stocks. The Bombay account represents a miscellany of prefixes and suffixes which must take time to memorise. Sir Maurice Hayward is about to retire and he goes high up the ladder as a K. C. S. I. which reminds us that he was not a K. C. S. I. but a mere knight. Sir Abdur Rahim by the way is given a lift in the same direction: that is consolation-prize for the lost governorship and a recognition of the gallantry with which he stuck to his office and knighthood in face of much provocation. Mr. Dabholkar's title is a fit reward for the fidelity with which he serves the interests of his class and the joy which the Viceroy's visit evoked in him. His triumph against the pugnacious Mr. Patel is complete, Mr. C. V. Mehta gets his knighthood as a matter of course like the other democrat in office, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer of Madras, who becomes a K.C.I.E. Mr. L. S. Hudson's elevation is a tribute to the great firm of Lord Inchcape which has now half-a-dozen belted knights to show the position of confidence they occupy in the progressive realisation of responsible Government in India. Khan Bahadurs and Khan Sahebs suggest a vast jungle of tropical abundance: bears covering.

Consolidating the Empire.

Cyprus which is one of the largest islands in the Mediterranean though originally in the domain of Turkey has been occupied and administered by the British under the convention of 1878 by which the Sultan assigned it to England in return for British help to Turkey against Russia. Though until 1914, when it was frankly annexed to the British Empire, it nominally belonged to Turkey and though nearly 78 per cent. of its population is Christian of the Orthodox Greek Church, Britain, like the monkey in the fable, does not hand it back either to Turkey or to Greece but quietly perpetuates its possession over the territory. Even when Mr. Lloyd George backed the Greeks in their ill-fated adventure in Asia Minor, he never thought of permitting self-determination to the inhabitants of the place or of restoring it to his protege Greece. Its annexation has now been stabilised and stereotyped and the British hold over it made permanent by graciously making it a British Colony. The majority of the Cypriots, however, demand neither a pompous Colonial status nor liberalisation of the constitution; they merely desire union with Greece. While British statesmen make eloquent appeals for peace at Geneva and Westminster, they cheerfully proceed with their main business of strengthening and enlarging the Empire.

A Link, not buffer.

While the leaflet distributed at Dera Ismail Khan on the Frontier threatening the Hindus of the place with violence may have been a dangerous hoax perpetrated by stupid fanatics or wicked hirelings, it has undoubtedly created alarm among the Hindu population on the Frontier. There have also been several cases of kidnapping of Hindu girls in some parts of the country. The ultimate responsibility for such events, in most cases, lies with the Hindu social system which with its insistence on compulsory widowhood for tender girls and on a rigid joint-family life has no regard for the rights or even the feelings of Hindu girls and this exposes them to the risk of abduction or conversion. Nor can we appreciate the communal bias which indicts a whole community for the sins of its few members and considers that because one Muslim acted wrongly, all Muslims should be denounced. But the Muslim leaders have also a duty to perform in this connection: they should unequivocally condemn all outrages and forcible proselytising of helpless girls and make vigorous endeavour to prevent such cases. How admirable it would be if the organisers of the Tablighi movement devoted their energies to such a purpose and the Hindu Sabha deprecated communal innuendoes by their co-religionists as Lala Lajpat Rai did at Lahore. If we could somehow bring about such a consummation, it would bridge the gulf dividing the communalists on both sides not, as Lala Lajpat Rai pleaded,—and his plea is as mischievous as it is unfortunate—by the artificial buffer of a third community but by the link of common patriotism and common aspirations. Buffers while preventing a clash cannot eradicate friction but serve to keep the communities always apart; it is a common bond of nationality that is needed to unite the two communities.

BEAUTIFICATION OF BOMBAY

(By J. A. MACDONALD, L.R.I.B.A.)

Mr. Macdonald of the Bombay Port Trust is shortly leaving for England. Mr. Macdonald is one of those who have faith in architecture not in dogmas. He has an open mind and is willing to learn from every quarter. He does not minimise the importance to architecture of an appropriate grasp of the requirements of locality. His paper on Town Planning in the "Architectural Year Book" has not received the attention it deserves. The following will, however, serve to give some glimpse of his views on Architecture as expressed to our representative.

In response to your request that I may make some suggestions in regard to what in my opinion are the ways and means of

(1) Improving Bombay architecturally.
(2) Housing (particularly the Working Classes).
(3) Type of buildings suitable to Bombay, and
(4) The advancement of Architecture in the Indian manner,

I present the following comments. Undoubtedly the way in which to improve Bombay architecturally is to first of all educate our students of Architecture on proper lines. Our existing system is too haphazard. A method on lines of the Ecole des Beaux Arts which is being followed in England with very great success is in my opinion the best system to adopt. "Whole time" professors and teachers of Architecture should be commissioned for the purpose of training and developing the young mind.

Positive Farce.

The present endeavour to produce Architects by teaching students for two hours each early morning, six days per week and after each "lesson" pack them off to offices (in very many cases not even Architects' offices) is a positive farce. "The hungry sheep look up and are not fed, not inwardly and foul contagion spread." There is unfortunately a strong tendency in our premier Bombay Art School to put the cart before the horse inasmuch painting and sculpture (particularly Mural painting) are being "pushed for all they are worth" in preference to the development of the Mother Art, Architecture. What employment are the young mural painters to follow when they have finished their Art School Courses? Are they to sit in their homes and turn out yards of mural paintings (on canvas) in the vain hopes that their endeavours will perchance be applied to buildings and hung on walls of interiors in a "Clothes line" fashion as if placed there to dry? Develop the young mind in the Art of Architecture first and surely in time beautiful buildings will result which will *then* give the mural painters the opportunities they are striving after. We must have real live useful buildings not like "The lilies of the field which toil not neither do they spin, etc."

Still Born.

Real live buildings are conspicuous by their absence in Bombay and there are many which cannot even be called dead for the reason that they have never lived but were still born. A building which serves no purpose other than to justify its existence as a thing of external beauty is dead. We must have usefulness in our buildings, a building must look like what it is intended for. we must regard the living. There certainly are a number of real live buildings in Bombay, the Architects of which in every case received sound early architectural training. Do not think my suggestion is that given a training even in a properly run school of Architecture students can be turned out Architects like so many sausages out of a machine. No indeed, the Architect is born not made, but when young his mind requires developing. It does not take long for a highly qualified Architect, who has built, to observe young aspirants who show promise of Architectural genius and it may be left to him to advise those who have not the "makings of" of Architects to follow other callings before it is too late. The Mother Art (Architecture) when married to Nature will produce painting and sculpture as her offspring.

Tell Them Everything.

To the public architecture is the most important art. Therefore in order to improve Bombay architecturally the profession must take the public strictly into its confidence. Tell the public everything. Tell it for instance in reference to our reclamation schemes that houses may be erected thereon, as cheaply as on non-reclaimed land and that piling and rafting for foundations will not be more costly than foundations on non-reclaimed land. tell it that bungalows on the sea front will not be drenched with sea spray during the monsoon as the shore will silt up and form a beautiful beach and so prevent this. Tell the public all these things which it has a right to know. I am sure it will be very much interested. The progressive development of a City must proceed in such a manner that the requirements of the majority of its citizens may be satisfactorily met. Leading Bombay Architects should unite as a body for purposes of discussing all proposed development and improvement schemes. necessary alterations to building bye-laws and all other matters pertaining to the profession and its deliberations laid before the public through the press.

The Chawl Method.

I believe that if such a body had been in existence some few years ago the chawl method of housing the labouring classes would never have existed. This is in my opinion the wrong way to house the Indian labourer who has been accustomed to open air village life and shady trees. Being an absolute necessity, we call upon him to help us develop our large city and in return herd him in huge ugly reinforced concrete erections and then pretend to ourselves that he is happy. It may be argued that scarcity and high cost of land forbids any other form of housing in Bombay. In reply to this I contend that adequate, rapid and cheap means of transit should be provided between the City and our undeveloped land so that areas may be

(Continued on page 8.)

DASTARDLY ATTACK

ON INDIAN IN CONSTANTINOPLE

MR. REHMAN'S CONDITIONS SERIOUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 2.

A sad news has been received here that Mr. Abdur Rehman Peshwari (Siddiqui?) who went to Turkey with the Comrade Medical Mission under Dr. Ansari was attacked by three persons on the night of 20th May in a Constantinople street and very seriously wounded. He was lying four hours in the rain before removal to hospital where the surgeons found that a bullet had penetrated his left lung and passed out at the back injuring the spinal solumn. His condition is very critical and it is feared that even if his life is saved permanent paralysis will ensue. The patient is under the care of leading surgeons in Constantinople.

BAN ON FOREIGN "REDS."

DEFIANCE AT GLASGOW COMMUNIST CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 1.

There was an enthusiastic and dramatic scene at the Communist Conference at Glasgow when it was announced that despite the Home Office ban on foreign "Reds" Doctor Stocker, fraternal German delegate, was present at the conference. The doors were locked and Dr. Stocker went to the platform amidst tremendous enthusiasm and singing of the Internationale. He declared that it was childish and absurd for Sir W. Johnson-Hicks to think that he could stop British revolution by endeavouring to prevent communists of different countries meeting together

The Chairman, Mr. Pollit, then introduced a second foreign delegate, the French communist, M. Modlle Laval, who like Dr. Stocker was spirited away after delivering an address and it was not before half an hour had elapsed that the pressmen were allowed to leave the hall. The communist leader Mr. McManus apologised for detaining the pressman, but declared that the responsibility for it lay with the Government.—Reuter.

SIRDAR MURDER TRIAL.

ALL NINE ACCUSED FOUND GUILTY

CAIRO, June 2.

All the nine persons accused of murder of the Sirdar have been found guilty. The court will pronounce sentence on June 7th. —Reuter.

PRINCE IN S. AFRICA.

ORANGE FREE STATE TOUR CONCLUDED.

HARRISMITH, June 2.

The Prince of Wales concluded his tour in the Orange Free State after a most cordial reception in this particularly Nationalist Province. The farewell reception was held at the Town Hall, where the Prince shook hands with 700 persons, after which he spoke expressing his gratification at his reception and declared that he would do his best to come and see them again. The Prince then left for Natal.—Reuter.

PRINCE AT BETHLEHEM.

LONDON, June 1.

Bethlehem (Organe Free State).—The Prince of Wales arrived here to-day riding at the head of a command and was presented with an address of welcome on the sports ground. A feature of the celebrations, which were of the happiest character, was the playing of the old Free State National anthem.—Reuter.

FAMOUS FREHCH ACTOR DEAD,

LONDON, June 1.

Paris.—Lucien Guitry is dead.—Reuter.

(The late M. Guitry was a well-known actor and theatre-manager. Born in Paris in 1860, he spent nine years in Russia as an actor in the Theatre Michael, Petrograd. Since then he became manager of Porte St. Martin and Director of Renaissance Theatre. The principal parts he played were those of L'Assommoir, La Veine, L'Adversaire, Le Mannequin d'osier, La Griffe, Le Voleur, Sampson, L'Emigre, and Chantecler.)

WEMBLEY EXHIBITION.

LONDON. June 1.

Favoured by brilliant weather crowds all over the country made Wembley their Mecca to-day, the attendance numbering approximately a quarter of a million. All pavilions were besieged all day long.—Reuter.

TROUBLE AT TARKESHWAR AGAIN

CALCUTTA, June 2.

Public meetings are being held in Calcutta and at Tarekeshwar to protest against thet appointment of a Receiver to Tarakeshwar Estates. In order to decide their future line of action the Satyagraha Committee who have been in charge of the temple at Tarakeshwar for over a year are sending a deputation to Darjeeling to confer with Mr. C. R. Das.—A. P.

ANTI-JAPANESE RIOTING.

FRESH DISTURBANCES

STUDENTS ATTACK POLICE.

LONDON, June 1.

Shanghai.—Coincidentally with the arrival of Prince George, who is departing for Wei-Hai-Wei to-morrow, anti-Japanese rioting was resumed this morning with the result that the Municipal Council has declared a state of emergency. An excited meeting of fifteen hundred students and workers at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce yesterday evening forced the Chairman of the Chamber to sign a notice calling a general strike to-day and also passed resolutions in favour of boycotting foreign banks and bank-notes, placing the control of the municipal police in Chinese hands, and demanding the withdrawal of foreign warships from Huang-Pu River, release of arrestetd rioters, punishment of "murderers" of students and workmen, compensation to sufferers on account of the riots and suspension of municipal taxes.

A hysterical workman orator collapsed and died during the meeting. This morning the students massed in the streets and attacked the police, but were met by a deluge from the fire-hose. The rioters tore up paving-stones and hurled them at the police, as a result of which a number of police and onlookers were injured. The police thereupon fired on the rioters, seriously wounding five after which the crowd dispersed.

Students are endeavouring to enlist the co-operation of workers of essential services, but the Municipal Council is taking measures to counteract their move. A student attacked a Sikh constable in the street, but was himself seriously injured.

The city is calm at present, but the situation depends on the extent of the backing which the "Reds" intend to give to the rioters.—Reuter

CHINESE PROTEST AGAINST POLICE ACTION.

TWO HIGH COMMISSIONERS AT SHANGHAI.

PEKING, June 2.

The Cabinet has decided to instruct Waichaaopu to draw up a note to the Diplomatic Corps protesting against the action of the police of Shanghai in firing on the rioters. The Cabinet is appointing two High Commissioners to proceed to Shanghai.—Reuter.

RELEASE OF RIOTERS DEMANDED.

CHINESE FOREIGN COMMISSIONER'S NOTE.

SHANGHAI, June 2.

The Chinese Foreign Commissioner has presented a note to the Consular body at Shanghai demanding release of the arrested rioters, compensation for relatives killed and punishment of those responsible for deaths. The Consuls' meeting will consider the note with which the Peking Government is not officially connected.

As a result of the strike this morning, the fresh food markets were not opened. Minor disturbances occurred, including the rioters throwing a Japanese policeman into a creek.—Reuter.

"WATCHFUL AND WAITING."

JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE ATTITUDE

TOKIO, June 2.

The Japanese Foreign Office is adopting a watchful and waiting attitude with regard to the situation in Shanghai and anticipating combined action with the other Powers concerned, if necessary.

INDUSTRIAL TRUCE.

MR, BALDOWIN'S APPEAL TO EMPLOYERS.

LONDON, June 1.

An audience of fifty thousand listened to the speech of Mr. Baldwin at the Victory Rally at Welbeck Abbey in the course of which the Premier appealed for an all-round increase of ten per cent in industrial efficiency. He announced his intention to appoint a permanent Food Council to carry out the recommendations of the recent Food Commission.

He expressed his indifference to the Conservative critics who complained that he did not sufficiently denounce his opponents and declared that he did not intend to waste time in denouncing movements like Socialism, but that he was going to attack the evils which produced them. He pointed out with pleasure that his appeals for industrial truce had resulted in, men on both sides sitting down together and facing the realities as they had never done before. Mr. Baldwin concluded by inviting employers to scrap the old methods, seek novel and more intimate relationship with workers, seek brains and new ideas wherever they existed and take employees more and more into consultation regarding routine management.—Reuter.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS

G. C. S. I. FOR ACTING VICEROY.

THREE BOMBAY KNIGHTS.

K. C. S. I. FOR M. HAYWARD AND A. RAHIM.

The following Birth-day Honours are gazetted:—

G. C. S. I.

The Earl of Lytton, Viceroy and Acting Governor General of India.

K. C. S. I.

His Highness Maharaja of Jodhpur; Sir Frederick Whyte, President Legislative Assembly; Sir Maurice Hayward, Senior Member, Executive Council, Bombay; Sir Abdur Rahim, Vice-President, Executive Council, Bengal.

C. S. I.

Major General T. H. Symons, Surgeon General with Government of Madras; Mr. F. Lewisonn, Chief Secretary, Burma Government; Mr. W. P. Sangster, Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Panjab.

K. C. I. E.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, Member, Executive Council, Madras; Mr. S. P. O'Donnell, Member, Executive Council, United Provinces; Mr. B. P. Standen, Member, Executive Council, Central Provinces Mr. Denys Bray Foreign Secretary, Government of India

C. I. E.

Rao Bahadur D. B. Raghubir Singh, President, Bharatpur State Council; Mr. K. Rustomji, Finance and Home Member, Bikaner; Lieutenant Colonel R. P. Wilson, Officiating Surgeon General, Government of Bengal; Mr. G. R. Thomas, Revenue Secretary, Government of Bombay; Mr. H. Tireman, Chief Conservator, Forests, Madras; Mr. A. D. Ashdown, Inspector General, Police, United Provinces; Mr. T. H. Morony, Inspector-General, Police, Central Provinces; Mr. C. W. Lloyd Jones, Agent and Chief Engineer, Nizams Guaranteed State Railways; Mr. H. A. Crouch. Consulting Architect, Government of Bengal; Mr. W. Gaskell, Income-Tax Commissioner and Opium Agent, United Provinnces; Mr. D. G. Harris, Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Industries Department; Lieuteuant Colonel G. A. Hinsston, Superintendent, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras; Mr. R. P. Hadow, Superintending Engineer, Irrigation, Punjab; Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Smiles, General Manager, Moran Tea Company, Assam, Mr. J. M. Clay, Collector United Provinces, Major J. A. Drett, Political Agent, Khyber, Major H. R. Lawrence, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk; Mr. A. M. Macmillan, District Magistrate and Political Agent, Surat; Gazi Azizuddin Ahmad, Diwan of Datia; Mr. Oscar Deglanville, Barrister, Governing Director, Rangoon Daily News, Burma; Nawabzada Saiyid Ashrafun Din Ahmad, Vice President, Bihar and Orissa, Provincial Haj Committee, Mr. Behramji Hormasji Nanavzadi, Medical Practitioner. Ahmedabad, Mr. Surendra Nath Mullick, Pleader, Bengal.

KNIGHT.

Mr. C. D. M. Hindley, Chief Commissioner, Railway; Mr. Chunilal Mehta, Member of Executive Council, Bombay; Major General W. B. James, Director of Remounts; S. H. Freemantle, Member, Board of Revenue, United Provinces; Mr. J. Mackenna, Additional Financial Commissioner, Burma; Mr. J. Hope Simpson, late Chairman, Colonies Committee; Mr. A. R. Banerji, Dewan, Mysore, Lieutenant Colonel W. F. O'connor, British Envoy, Nepal; Lieutenant Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, Solicitor to Government of India; Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Mysore Civil Service (retired); Raja of Kollengode, Malabar; Mr. L. S. Hudson, President, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay; Mr. H.W. Carr, President, European Association, Bengal; Mr. C. Ross Alston, Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad; Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, landlord, Bombay; Mr. Darcy Lindsay, Member Legislative Assembly; Mr. John Campbell, Representative, Government of India on League of Nations, Opium Advisory Committee.

K. B. E. (CIVIL DIVISION).

Waninger Indian Police, India Office.

MAHARAJA (PERSONAL.)

Raja Saheb of Mahamudabad.

MAHARANI (PERSONAL.)

Rani Surat Kunwar Saheba of Khairrgarh.

RAJA BAHADUR (PERSONAL.)

Raja Surat Chandra Roy Chaudhri of Malda (Bengal).

RAJA (PERSONAL.)

Babu Tanka Nath Chaudhri, Ramganj, Dinajpur District.

SHAMS-UL-ULEMA.

Khan Sahib Maulvi Hafiz Nazir Ahmad, Muhammadan Marriage Registrar and Kazi Beniapukur, 24-Parganas, Bengal; Maulvi Saiyid Sibti Hasan, Principal of the Arabic School. Lucknow, United Provinces.

MAHAMAHOPADYAYA.

Pandit L. Srinivasachar, Sanscrit College, Mysore.

AGGAMAHAPANDITA.

U. Kalayanabiwunta, Buddhist Priest, Bahan Rangoon; U. Sardima, Budhist Priest, Rangoon, Burma.

K. B. E. (MILITARY DIVISION.)

Major-General Cory, Deputy Chief, General Staff.

C. B. E. (CIVIL DIVISION.)

Lieutenant Colonel A B Minchoin, late Agent to Governor General, Punjab States; Lieutenant-Colonel C E Bruge, Deputy Commissioner Dera Ismail Khan; Mr

(Continued on next page).

HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

GOVT. PRECAUTIONS

OFFICER AND MEDICAL AID BEING DESPATCHED.

SIMLA, June 2.

The following communique has been issued:—

As soon as it was known that despite Government's warning pilgrim ships were to proceed to Rabegh no time was lost in putting in train such arrangements as were feasible to mitigate as far as possible abnormal hardships which will necessarily attach to this year's pilgrimage. Steps have been taken by His Majesty's Government to apprise Sultan Ibn Saud and Amir Ali of the impending arrival of ships and to remind them of the responsibility which will devolve upon them for the well being of those pious pilgrims from British territory. A special Pilgrim Officer is proceeding to the spot and will be assisted by an Indian Doctor and staff. Government have learnt with relief that considerable food supplies were sent on the first pilgrim ship and have urged on the shipping companies the necessity for the despatch of similar food supplies of any ships that follow. Great though the risks undoubtedly are Government earnestly trust that in view of the comparatively small number of pilgrims who will attempt this year's pilgrimage such arrangements as it has been possible to improvise may help to stave off the danger of a serious breakdown.—A. P.

"JEHANGIR" ARRIVES AT KAMRAM.

"AKBAR" SAILS TOMORROW AFTERNOON

Maulana Shaukat Ali writes as follows:—

The S. S. "Jehangir" which sailed on 19th May arrived at Kamram this morning (2nd June) safely. The "Akbar" sails on the 4th June afternoon and from Karachi on the 6th June afternoon.

All Musalmans are requested to send their donations for Hedjaz Fund telegraphically.

FOREIGN CONSULS VISIT MECCA.

The following news is published both in Sultan Ibn Saud's the "Omulqura" and Amir Ali's organ the "Baridul Hejaz".

Abdul Karim Hakimul, the Consul-General of Soviet Russia, Saadat Ahmed Bey Lari, the Consul of Persian and Radia Baravira Duniata, the Consul of Dutch Government visited Mecca and stayed there for seven days. Sultan Ibn Saud provided them with every facility and comfort. After staying there as guests of the Sultan they returned by motor to Jeddah.

DISTURBANCES AT ALWAR STATE.

MANY LEADERS ARRESTED.

SIMLA, June 1.

A semi-official report regarding the disturbances in Alwar State shows that on the arrival of the State troops in the affected locality a large number of leaders of the agitation were arrested and an enquiry is now to begin. The arrests were effected without much difficulty though the malcontents fired on the troops which retaliated killing two men and wounding one. It has also been reported that since these arrests were made many Zamindars in the neighbourhood have come forward to express their satisfaction at the energetic action taken by the Darbar to check the activities of the agitators. No information is yet available regarding the allegations made against the troops.—A.P.

N. W. RLY. STRIKE.

S. OF S.'S INTERVENTION SOLICITED.

LAHORE, June 1.

Messrs. Miller and Khan of the North Western Railway Union have cabled to the Secretary of State, Mr. Lansbury and Mr. Thomas soliciting their intervention in the strike. They state in their cable that the preliminary right of an impartial conciliation board demanded by the press, the public and the strikers has been ignored by the Government of India.—A. P.

FLYING WEEK IN BERLIN.

NATIONAL INTEREST BEING DISPLAYED.

BERLIN, June 2.

National interest is being displayed in the flying week for light aeroplanes on which Germany is concentrating owing to the Peace Treaty restrictions. The contests are divided into three classes in which maximum power engines respectively 40, 80 and 120, horse-power participate. £20,000 is offered in prizes for which 51 started.

Immense crowds assembled at Tempeehof Aerodrome to witness the first of the five separate circuits of which the initial one was 603, miles which 35 completed. The fastest time was done by an Albat-Ross monoplane of 102 horse-power, namely 541 minutes. First to be back of the maximum 40 horse-power class was a Daimler-Merced nineteen horse-power engine.

Second circuit will cover 702 miles.—Reuter's Special.

SHARE BAZAR CRISIS

BAN ON TRANSACTIONS

SOME UGLY RUMOURS.

When the Local Stock Exchange opened on Tuesday business was in a chastened mood and the contending parties were in a more reasonable frame of mind, after the chaos of Saturday last. The prolonged confabulation between the various brokers and their directors led to one good result—and that was to bring together both the contending parties on a common platform. Unless a *via media* was reached, it would have been impossible to carry on the business of the Share Bazar. The result, as stated, was that there was a subdued feeling in the Share Bazar visible on Tuesday when the exchange opened for transactions. The Advisory Committee, however, had banned fresh transactions, and the brokers were either cutting off their sales or purchases, or making *badla*. That was the only thing allowed under the circumstances created by the two opposing cliques. Even *badla* was taking place at restricted prices, which the Committee have fixed at about Rs. 780 for the Dyeings and about Rs. 350 for the Centurys. This is undoubtedly a low price, but it could not be helped. It is felt that the prices favour the "Bears," but if they had not been placated they would have gone on hammering more shares and would thus have brought down the market still further. It was to obviate this catasrophe that the Advisory Committee had to take a course more in consonance with the existing conditions. But the market is still nervous and it will take some more time to bring back confidence among the public and the brokers. At present everyone is suspicious of the other. The *badla* transactions yesterday were not open transactions, as were done usually. In this case both the buying and the selling parties have to meet together and fix upon a price behind the back of the customer, who is vitally concerned and who will be made to pay in the long run.

It is expected that the steps taken by the Committee will make failures on a large scale impossible, but it goes without saying that many brokers have been hard hit, as well as their clients, and many will go down in the struggle. But the brokers have asked for trouble and they have got it. There are ugly rumours afloat in the Share Bazar and elsewhere that the principal "Bull" party has been badly let down by his brokers, and had it not been for this betrayal, he might still have been in a position to finance his purchases. This matter will have to be proved into by the Directors. For the past fortnight the "Bull" operator has been liquidating his purchasing on a colossal scale, the banks having put pressure on him. Large lots of Swadeshi and other shares were disposed of in the Bazar at much below the ruling rates. At that time it was rumoured that he was selling all these shares in order to be able to meet his liabilities in Dyeings, but circumstances have been too strong for him and he stands defeated to-day. It is said that the operator tried to do too much, he was one against too many and in the long run numbers tell. Whether he will be able to meet his liabilities this month remains to be seen, for the fluctuations in the two favourite shares have been wide and too many, and often very bewildering. One day at closing time Dyeings stood at Rs. 870; the next day they closed at Rs. 950 and the day after at Rs. 1045. Then again there was a spectacular fall in this scrip in the same way as it has gone up. One moment they were all buyers, and at another all sellers, buyers having disappeared, as it were, from the face of the earth. These bewildering fluctuations did nobody any good and genuine investors have been hard hit and have grown nervous and are holding off.

The present prices are very tempting, in view of the fact that cotton is going down and mills are likely to show a good balance at the end of the year. But confidence is a very difficult matter to create and some saner heads sincerely hope that in this case history will not repeat itself and the dull aftermath of the orgy of war-time speculation will not set in. For some years after the post-war speculation frenzy the share bazar was deserted and there was no business. Now, however, since last year or so, there have been all the signs of a revival, and brokers were getting a larger and larger volume of business and the Bazar was looking more prosperous. But if the chaos of the type that has been witnessed during the past few days becomes a periodical occurrence, then the only result will be that all real investors will fight shy of the Share Bazar, and the Brokers will be left to stew in their own juice.

(Continued from column 6.)

organisation in which the progressive elements of all parties can work together.

The common programme can be:

1. A vigorous prosecution of a broad-based constructive programme through legislative and independent efforts.

2. The coordination of activities within the Legislature and public bodies and in the country.

3. The pursuit of a policy of opposition or support of measures as national interests demand on a consideration of their intrinsic merits in the legislatures and public bodies.

4. The organisation of the electorates.

5. The organisation of an intensive educative political campaign in support of the policy enunciated above.

This is the only course which in my judgment, is open to us at present and I shall be glad to cooperate on these lines with all parties.—A. P.

A COMMON PROGRAMME.

MR. JINNAH'S SUGGESTIONS.

DEFENCE OF INDEPENDENT PARTY.

BOMBAY, June 2.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, leader of the Independent Party in the Legislative Assembly, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

An acknowledgment has been overdue from me of Pandit Motilal Nehru's contributions to the Press on the crimes of commission and omission of the Independents and particularly of myself in the Assembly and the Swarajists' great achievements. In his eighth article, Panditji had promised a ninth and last article. The promised article has not however, materialised possibly owing to Panditji's illness. It is due to the public that I should make an early statement on the larger issues arising from Panditji's statement, regarding the differences between the Swarajists and the Independents. I, therefore, hasten to make my statement, refraining however from noticing Panditji's personal references to me in discussing the Assembly proceedings. I do not believe that abuse or attribution of motives is a substitute for argument. The great need of the hour is a common understanding between the different political parties and if possible to unite them. As regards the part played by the Independents in the Assembly in the last session I maintain that they acted rightly and I can satisfy every unbiassed critic that the Independents supported or opposed Government on a consideration of each question on its merits and as they considered that public interests demanded. The Independents do not claim infallibility, but I do claim on their behalf that they are are sincere-minded patriots and yield to none in their "resistance of bureaucracy as it impedes progress to Swaraj." The proceedings of the Assembly are open to any student of Indian politics to study and form his independent opinion on the merits of the Independents' policy in the Assembly. I shall not pursue this controversy over what happened in the Assembly as regards the various items, as I have already explained our position in my two recent interviews. As stated in my second interview, to my mind, the crux of the differences that have arisen between the Swarajists and the Independents is mainly over the enforcement of the policy of obstruction for obstruction's sake and wrecking in spite of its being contrary to the declared policy (August 1924) of the Swarajists themselves in the Assembly. It is to be regretted that Panditji has not met this central issue in all his eight articles. I may also add in this connection, and Pandit Motilal Nehru knows this that one of the articles of the constitution of the Independent Party is that it is open to the Party to resort to parliamentary obstruction and create constitutional deadlock if and when necessary. But we did not consider it advisable to enforce this principle in March 1925.

MR. DAS' SPEECH.

In my opinion Mr. Das' speech at Faridpur marks a turning point in Swarajist politics. Self-reliance is an unexceptionable principle. No party can have any objection on principle to the test of all programme within the legislatures or without by that standard. What is urgently needed is the coordination of all national activities within the legislatures and other public bodies and in the country. The education and organisation of the electorates, the prosecution of a broad-based constructive programme and the organisation of an intensive, political and educative campaign are matters in which all parties can effectiveiy co-operate. But the enunciation of a common policy is needed to render united action possible.

In my view, a policy of "opposition or support of measures, as national interests may demand on a consideration of their intrinsic merits" within the legislatures, while refusing to accept the present constitution as defective and unworkable and protesting against its continuance and an intensive prosecution of a broad-based constructive programme offers a common ground for the cooperation of all parties. Let 'self-reliance' be the guiding principle and 'education, agitation and organisation' the programme. I submit that Swarajists can have no objection on principle to the policy I have just enunciated, for it does not exclude from its purview parliamentary obstruction.

A COMMON PROGRAMME.

A common policy needs a common platform. Suggestions have been made that nationalists should join either the Swaraj Party or the Liberal Party as a step towards unity. In my view, the Congress alone, as the premier political body, offers a suitable medium for the union of all parties on a common platform. This can, however, be done only by the Congress participating directly in political activities, which function it has delegated to the Swaraj Party. The yarn franchise also raises difficulties. In the circumstances, the immediate course open to different parties is to cooperate with one another to the extent a common programme permits united action, while continuing to make efforts to reunite all progressive sections of the people on the Congress platform. This can be done by the Executive Committees of the different parties acting together or by the creation of a temporary

(Continued in column 5.)

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

(Continued from previous page.)

Dr. J. Sloss, Principal University College, Rangoon; Major A J Russel, Director, Public Health, Madras.

C. B. E. (MILITARY DIVISION.)

Colonel J. C. Freeland, Deputy Director Auxiliary and Territorial Forces; Colonel W. H. Anderson, Deputy Director Remounts; Lieutenant Colonel G. E. Llewellin, Commandant, Bihar Light Horse.

O. B. E. (CIVIL DIVISION.)

Mr. G. Connor, Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar; Mr. A. Happell, Deputy Commissioner, Police, Madras; Sheikh Abdul Aziz, Superintendent Police, Punjab; Mr. R. B. Wart, Principal, Rajput Schools, Jodhpur; Mr. E. S. Murray, Manager, Aden firm of Messrs. Luke Thomas Company, Bombay; Mr. E E. Coomba, Superintendent Government Printing and Stationary, Bombay; Mr. R. N. Fleming Shaw, late Registrar, Patna University;; Mr. F. Wood, Managing Director, Messrs. Foucar and Company, Burma; Mr. J. N. Mukerji, Chief Electrician Posts and Telegraphs. J. Morrison, Mrs. Bibb St. John's Ambulance Association, Bengal, Miss H G Stuart, Chief Inspectress, Girls Schools, United Provinces, Mr. T. G. Guypers, retired builders and contractor, Bengal.

O. B. E. (MILITARY DIVISION.)

Brevett Lieutenant Colonel D. Ogilvy, Royal Engineers, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. B. Butler, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; Lieutenant Colonel J. Coates, Commandant, Oudh Rohilkhand Battalion A. F. I.; Major D. St. John Hunter, 5-8th Punjab Regiment Brigade-Major 10th Indian Infantry Brigade; Major H. J. Huxford, Assistant Military Secretary, Army Headquarters; Major T. Morris, 16th Punjab Regiment, War Office; Major J. Scott I. M. S.; Captain J. Teague, 1/10th Baluch Regiment attached Headquarters, Royal Air Force, Iraq; Senior Nursing Sister, Miss M. Wardell, Queen Alexandras Military Nursing Service for India.

M. B. E. (CIVIL DIVISION.)

Rao Bahadur Abhiramapuram Krishnamoorthi Sastrigal Rajah Avvar Avargal, Supdt. Police, Madras Presidency; Mr C. E. Johnston, Deputy Commissioner, Excise Department, Madras; Mr. H. J. Romer, Deputy Transportation Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsular Railway, Bombay; A. D. Haskell, St. John's Ambulance Nursing Division, Bengal; Major H Mansfield, Deputy Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital, Calcutta; Helen Mrs. Stubbs, Fyzabad; Harry Lamacraft, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Hissar; Chan Ta Hin, Merchant and Contractor, Burma; Mahomed Ayoob Alias U. Shwe Yun, Pho Gar, Government Prosecutor, Mergui, Burma; Mr. S. Amritaraj, Health Officer, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Mr. G. P. De La Hey, Personal Assistant to Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy; Mr. E. M. Sequeira, Treasury Officer, Bushir Residency, Persian Gulf; Lieutenant J. C. Chalke, Assistant Surgeon to His Excellency Governor of Bengal; Mr. H. Martin, Head Clerk British Trade Agency, Gyantse, Tibet; W. T Ottewill, Parliamentary Clerk; India Office Assistant Secretary fourth and fifth assemblies of League of Nations; Captain W. M. Broomhall, Royal Engineers; Captain F. Hatecocks Royal Engineers (Indian Army); Capt. H. Dawkins, Royal Engineers (Indian Army) King George Own Bengal Sappers and Miners; Captan R M Foskett 2/9th Gurka Rifles, attached Indian Army Service Corps; Captain G Symonds 3/19th Hyderabad Regiment; Lieutenant and Quartermaster G. F. W. Smith, Queen's Bays; Lieutenant and Quartermaster Bedford 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, Assistant Commissary; Lieutenant G. G. Partrop, Indian Miscellaneous List, Assistant Commissary; Lieutenant C. G. Jackson, Indian Miscellaneous List, Assistant Commissary; Lieutenant W. Smith, Indian Miscellaneous List; Staff Sergeant-Major R. C. Pennicott, Royal Air Force, Sub-Conductor L. J. Addison, Indian Army Service Corps, Sub-Conductor G. S. Griffith Indian Army Service Corps, Sub-Conductor E. Rigby, Indian Miscellaneous List; Subedar Major Barkat Ram Bahadur, Indian Medical Department, India Service Order.

COMPANIONS.

Mr. H. B. Rendle, Assistant Commissioner, Excise Department Madras; Khan Bahadur F. M. Dastur, Registrar, Bombay University; Mr. A. F. Emmer, Treasury Officer, Hyderabad (Deccan); Rai Bahadur Sardar Tirath Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, United Provinces; Mr. T S Farmer, Superintendent, Reformatory School, Delhi; Mr. O. De Lima, Superintendent, Resy. Office, Bombay; Sheikh Imamuddin, Inspector of Police, Lahore.

KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL—FIRST CLASS.

Hon. F.M. Macnaghten in charge, Canadian Mission, Kangra, Punjab; Miss Spicer, Lady Superintendent, Lady Mintos Indian Nursing Association and Matron of Railway Hospital, Ajmer; Reverend L. Barber, Missionary, Faridpur Industrial School, Bengal; Reverend C. A. E. Jeuvicer, Principal Ewing Christian College, Allahabad; Doctor E. G. Bare Clara Swain, N. E. Mission Hospital, Bareilly; Miss D. C. De Lay Hey, Principal Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras; Mother Henrietta, In-charge nurses at Ranchi Sadar Hospital; Doctor E. L. Moung, in-charge Palwal Mission Dispensary, Gurgaon District, Punjab.

KAISER-I-HIND BAR TO SECOND CLASS.

Father F. X. Dewachter, Belgian Catholic Mission, Bengal; Miss Josephine Annie Evans, Church of England, Zenana Missionary Society, Bengal.

KAISER-I-HIND SECOND CLASS.

Lieutenant Colonel Kanwar Ghamandi Singh, Member, State Council, Bharatpur, Major Morgan Dockrell, Indian Army Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad; Edith Mrs. Tonkinson, Honorary Secretary Delhi Baby Week; Gertrude Mary Mrs. Fawcett, Honorary Secretary, Victoria Institute, Madras; Doctor (Miss) Rukmabai, Zenana Medical Officer, Kathiawar; Miss M. Clerk, Principal, Diocesan Girls' High School, Rangoon; Miss W. E. Walters, Lady Superintendent, Civil Hospital, Karachi; Miss Burton, Lady Superintendent, Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association, Murree; Mr. H. C. Macknee, Headmaster, Karachi, Grammer School; Mr. C. H. Swinchatt, Chief Inspector of Factories, United Provinces; Mr. D. N. Modi, late attached to Agent to Governor-General Rajputana; Mr. Ramaswami Ayyanger, Avangal, Correspondent, Ramakrishna Students Home and Institute, Mylapore, Madras; Miss Flora Clarke, Missionary, Canadian Baptist Mission, Vizianagram, Vizagapatam; Reverend D E. Jones, Missionary of Welsh Presbysterian Mission, Lushai Hilsm Assam; Sister Mary Fleminia, Nun of Order of St. Anne of Providence, Secunderabad, Hyderabad Deccan; Rao Sahib C. M. Guddalliar, Private Medical Practitioner, Secunderabad, Hyderabad Deccan; Babu Hari Mohan Mukerji, Medical Practitioner and Chairman Krishnagar Municipality, Bengal; Rai Bahadur Birendra Nath Charkravarti, Vakil, Vice-Chairman of Saran District Board, Bihar and Orissa; Lala Kanshi Ram Vaid,, Lahore; Babu Kesho Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, Agra; Miss Elizabeth Mary Newman, Nurse, Rainawri Hospital, Kashmir.

DEWAN BAHADUR.

Mr. R. Ry. T N Muthiah Chettiyar, Banker, Pudukota State; Rao Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddi, Government Pleader and President, District Board, Tinnevelly; Mr. Bhagwati Charan Dube, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Central Provinces; Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao, B.A. Financial Secretary to the Government of Mysore; Rao Bahadur Pandit Janki Prasad, Finance Commissioner and Secretary to Darbar, Rewa State; Rai Bahadur Seth Kesri Singh of Ketah, Rajputana; Rai Bahadur Kunj Behari Thapur, O.B.E., of Lahore.

SARDAR BAHADUR.

Khan Bahadur Mir Sohrab Khan, brother of Bugti Tumandar, Baluchistan; Risaldar Major and Honorary Captain Sardar Sant Singh Bahadur, late of 22nd Sam Brownes Cavalry.

KHAN BAHADUR.

Saidapet Kadir Hossain, Abdul Razak Sahib Bahadur, Chairman, Municipal Council, Saidapet, Chingleput District, Madras Presidency; Khan Sahib Dil Murad Khan, Zamindar, Upper Sind, Frontier District, Bombay Presidency; Jehangir Dadabhai Ghandy, Superintendent of Excise, Bombay sub-division, Bombay; Haji Mohammad Ishan Umedali, President, Hyderabad Municipality, Sind; Shaikh Muhammad Mian Ahmad Mian, Contractor and Land-holder, Godhra, Panch Mahals District, Bombay Presidency; Muhammad Abdul Kader Makawi, merchant, Aden, Bombay Presidency; Maulvi Alimuzzaman Chaudhuri M.L.A., land-holder, Faridpur; Khan Sahib Maulvi Kadir Baksh, pleader, Malda, Bengal; Khan Sahib Maulvi Aman Ali, pleader, Chittagong, Bengal; Mirza Ashiq Husain M.L.C., Bareilly, United Provinces; Hafiz Hidayat Husain M.L.C., Barrister-at-law, Cawnpore; Saiyid Damid Husain, assistant engineer, United Provinces; Saiyid Mir Khadi Husain, Honorary Magistrate, Bara Banki District, United Provinces; Munshi Maujud Hasan Khan, Tahsildar, United Provinces; Munshi Masud-ul-Hasan, Barrister-at-Law, chairman, Moradabad Municipality; Khan Sahib Munshi Ali Husain, temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police (retired), Criminal Investigation Department, United Provinces; Raja Karam Dad Khan, Gakhar, Pharwala, Rawalpindi District; Khan Sahib Sheikh Shah Nawaz Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, subdivisional officer, Pindigheb, Punjab; Sheikh Din Muhammad, Subordinate Judge Punjab; Khan Sahib Hamidullah Khan, Indian Police Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana District, Punjab; Khawaja Mohammad Ghulam Sadiq, Barrister-at-Law, Public Prosecutor, Amritsar; Assistant Surgeon Mir Hidayat Ullah, lecturer, medical school, Amritsar; Khan Sahib Saghirul-Hug, Deputy Chairman, Central Co-operative Bank, Chapra Saran, Bihar and Orissa; Mr. Abdul Wahab Khan, Zamindar, Kanghyr, Bihar and Orissa; Subedar Fatteh Mohamed, Military Police, Burma; Mr. Ghulam Mohinddin, barrister-at-law, Raipur; Maulvi Abdullah Abu Saiyid M.A., Indian Educational Service principal Government, Madras and Professor Murarichand College, Sylhet; Khan Sahib Muhammad Muzaffar Khan, Jagirdar of Bhogarmang, Mazara District, North West Frontier Province; Khan Sahib Ahmad Alladin, merchant, Secunderabad (Hyderabad); Khan Sahib Saiyid Hamduddin, Inspector of Police and Honorary Deputy Superintendent of Police, Delhi; Sheikh Abdul Qayoom, Foreign Secretary, Jammu and Kashmir State; Khan Sahib Salamat-ul-Haq, Deputy Postmaster General, Railway Mail Service, western circle, Poona.

RAI BAHADUR.

Rai Sahib Srish Chandra Kanjilal, officiating Superintendent of Police, Bengal; Rai Sahib Hara Kishor Biswas, manager mainland group of estates, Court of Wards, Barisal; Babu Sedmull Dulmia, merchant, Calcutta; Babu Nani Lal M.B. Upper Bengal Medical Service, professor of Automy Medical College, Calcutta; Rai Sahib Debendra Nath Bhattacharji, head assistant buget section, finance department, Bengal Secretariat; Babu Satish Chandra Chatarji Kumar Das I.B.E., vakil, Chittagong; Babu Gopi Bhusan, late professor, Hooghly College, Bengal; Babu Kedar Nath Chaudhuri, district and sessions judge (retired) Bengal; Rai Sahib Brij Lal, inspector general of registration and deputy director of land records, United Provinces; Rai Sahib Anant Ram Bhargava, executive officer, Aligarh Municipality; Rai Sahib Basant Lal, Additional Government Pleader, Moradabad; Babu Mani Bhushan Chakrabarti, Deputy Collector, United Provinces; Pandit Brij Mohan Chandola, High Court Vakil, Pouri, Garhwal; Rai Sahib Sarup Narayan Mathur, civil surgeon, Unao; Pandit Bisheshwar Nath Hangal, Honorary Magistrate, Akbarpur, Fyzabad District; Lala Rangi Lal, Subordinate Judge, Punjab; Rai Sahib Diwan Charan Das, pleader and vice-president, Municipal Committee, Sialkot; Rai Sahib Lala Kidar Nath, Honorary Magistrate, Gujrat, Punjab; Babu Bishun Prasad M.L.C., Gaya; Babu Narayan Prasad, honorary secretary, Central Co-operative Bank Ltd, Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur District; Babu Muralidhar Rai Chaudhri, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Jogindra Nath Sarkar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Sanat Kumar Barat, civil assistant surgeon Bihar and Orissa; Rai Sahib Srish Chandra Mukherjee, Government Prosecutor, Sagaing, Burma; Babu Ishan Chandra Kar Purkayastha B. L., Government Pleader, south Sylhet, Assam; Rai Sahib Dohory Ropmay, senior extra assistant commissioner, Shillong; Rai Sahib Nanag Ram Jauhar, judge chief court, Jaipur State; Rai Sahib Maharaj Krishna Kapur, practitioner, Lahore; Rai Sahib Mangat Rai, Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Punjab and North west Frontier Province.

RAO BAHADUR.

Mr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, assistant superintendent, maternity hospital, Madras, M. R. Railway, Arcot; Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar Avargal B.A.M.D., assistant Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, Madras; Rao Sahib K. Srinivasa Rao, estate collector Zamorins estate, Malabar; M. A. Tirunarayan Achariyar Honorary Secretary of the society for prevention of cruelty to animals, Madras; S. Varadacharyar, Vakil High Court, Madras; Mr. T. K. Arunachala Ayyar, Assistant Secretary to Government in local self-government department, Madras; Mr. S. Ranganatha Mudliyar Avargal, Subordinate Judge (retired) Madras Presidency; Mr. N. H. Jagadisa Ayyar, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Madras City; Mr. K. V. Shinde, Deputy Superintendent of Police (retired) now Chief Police Officer, Kolhapur; Gidumal Lokhraj Bhojwani, Honorary Magistrate, Karachi; Moreshwar Vishwanath Pradhan, High Court Vakil, Santa Cruz, Bombay; Sakharam Keshav Bhagwan, Public Prosecutor, Thana, Bombay; Devashanker Jakrishna Dave, Dewan Vankaner State, Kathiawar; Rao Sahib Ramchandra Sundar Narayan Bidker, Honorary Magistrate Hinganghat, Central Provinces, Rao Sahib D. Lakshmanswami, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chanda, Central Provinces; Rao Nahar Singh of Redla, Mewar; Thakur Narendra Singh of Jobner State, Rajputana; Rao Sahib C. Dinadayala Mudaliar, Treasurer Currency Office, Madras.

Hakim Abdul Hamid, Physician, Lucknow gets title of Shifa-ul-Mulk.

SARDAR SAHIB.

Bawa Daswandha Singh, late headmaster in Punjab Educational Service; Sardar Sudarshan Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab; Sardar Kharak Singh, Zaildar, Chhine, Sheikhupura District, Punjab, Assistant Surgeon Bhai Sohan Singh, Medical School, Amritsar; Lal Singh Jemadar (retired), Hong Kong Police Force; Sardar Karam Singh, Contractor, East Indian Railway, Delhi District.

KHAN SAHIB....

K. Moithu Sahib Bahadur, Landholder, Malappuram, Malabar District; Muhammad Omar Sahib Bahadur, senior assistant, King Institute, Guindy, Madras; Qazi Abdul Aziz Nur Muhammad, Honorary Magistrate, Karachi; Haji Ali Hassan Dost Muhammad Hakro, Zamindar, Larkana District, Sind; Abdul Husain Abdul Latif Mianjiyala, Merchant Cambay Bombay Presidency Jusab Muhammad, Government Contractor, Bombay; Rustamji Ratanji Dalal, Merchant, Panch Mahals District, Bombay Presidency; Khan Muhammad Dost Muhammad Khan Baluch, Inspector of Police, Karachi, Sind; Maulvi Qazi Jasimuddin, Mukhtear Nator, Rajshahi; Maulvi Muhammad Obaidul Ghani Mahomedan Marriage Registrar and Kazi, Barisal; Maulvi Muhammad Maula Baksh, Second Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division Bengal; Maulvi Muhammad Raziuddin Ali, Colonisation Officer Government, Sandarbans Estate, 24 Parganas, Bengal; Munshi Niaz Muhammad, Deputy Collector United Provinces; Shaikh Ahmad Husein Rizvi, Honorary Magistrate and Zamindar Lucknow; Munshi Amir Hasan Khan, Subordinate Agricultural Service, United Provinces; Chaudhri Muhammad Shafi Ali Khan M.L.C., Gohana, Rohtak District; Chaudhri Muhammad Abdullah, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Punjab; Chaudhri Asmat Ali, Punjab Jail Department, Jailor Multan Jail; Subedar-Major Abdul Hamid Khan, vice-chairman, district Board, Hissar; Sayed Hisar Qutab, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lahore; Mehr Humayun Bharwana of Mukhiana, Jhang District; Sheikh Shah Mohammad, Superintendent Irrigation Secretary, Punjab; Maulvi Saiyid Abdur Rashid, Inspector of Police, Bihar and Orissa; Sardar Muhammad Sher Mir Khan, Inspector of Registration Offices, Bihar and Orissa; Mahomed Usoof Naikwara, Head Broker to Messrs George Gillespie and Co., Rangoon; Mr. Tafazzul Husain, Inspector of Police, Central Provinces; Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Extra Assistant Commisioner, Superintendent and Settlement Officer, Jashpur State; Maulvi Shamsun Nur Chaudhry, Bhatipara Sunamhanj, Sylhet; Saiyid Aqil Shah, Hurnai Tahsil, Sibi District, Baluchistan; Haji Payo Khan, headman, Duman Tribe, Loralai District, Baluchistan; Muhammad Isa Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan; Malik Gulistan Chuharkhel Shirani of Bargha, Zhob District, Baluchistan; Ghulam Sarwar Khan, Inspector of Police, North-West Frontier Province; Khan Sarfaraz Khan, Allahabad Khel, Yusafzai Mardan, North-West Frontier Province; Malik Hakim Malana of Beruana Tank sub-division, Dera Ismail Khan District, North-west Frontier Province; Sheikh Farman Ali, Deputy Collector, Irrigation Department, North-west Frontier Province; Muhammad Hakimullah, Subassistant Surgeon, North-west Frontier Province; Naqi Mohamad Khan, Superintendent of Police, Datia State; Munshi Mohomed Zia-ud-Din Khan, Judicial Officer, Karauli, Rajputana; Sheikh Nazir-ul-Haq, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Delhi; Sheikh Jan Mohamed of Kalla and Sons, Poona; Sayed Kaisar Shah, Deputy Suprintendent, Army Remount Department, Lyallpur; Major Rafiud-Din Khan, Abbotabad; Mr. Zakarrah Khan, Assistant Audit Officer, North-Western Railway; Mr. S K Karma, Senior Accountant-General, Central Provinces; Mian Manzur Llahi, Telegraph Inspector, North Western Railway.

RAI SAHIB.

Babu Ram Gazre, Poona District, Bombay Presidency; Babu Rabati Mohandas, Honorary Treasurer and Secretary, Dacca Orphanage Society; Babu Kali Saday Ghosal, Inspector, Calcutta Police; Babu Kunja Modan Mattra, Zamindar, Rajshahi; Babu Phani Bhushan; Mittra, Manager Jalamutha Majnamutha and Petty Estates Midnapore; Babu Nem Chandra Sanyal, Zamindar and Honorary Magistrate, Sherpur, Bogra (Bengal); Babu Rebati Mohan Sarkar, Talukdar, Syampur, Dacca; Babu Manindra Nath Banerjii, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bengal; Babu Narendra Chandra Bhattacharji, officiating Additional Superintendent of Police, Bengal; Babu Jagadananda Ray, teacher, Santi-Niketan school and college, Bolpur; Babu A. K. Datta Gupta, librarian, Bengal Library, Calcutta; Babu A. C. Mallik, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta; Babu Sashi Bhusan Pal, Proprietor Moheshwarpasha Art School, Khulna; Babu Sarat Chandra Brahmachari, headmaster, Hoogli Training School; Babu Dip Narayan Rai M.L.C., vakil, Ghazipur; Pandit Nilambar Joshi, medical officer in charge of Hathras Dispensary, Aligarh District; Pandit Shankar Sahai Muttu, Deputy Collector (retired) United Provinces; Thakur Uma Singh, Chairman District Board, Etawah, United Provinces; Babu Pirthi Nath, Honorary Assistant Collector and Honorary Magistrate, Farrukhabad; Thakur Sher Singh, Assistant Engineer, United Provinces; Babu Guran Ditta, Subordinate Engineering Service, United Provinces; Lala Udai Nath Sah, Government Treasurer and Banker, Naini Tal, Pundit Maharaj Narayan Chakbast, Executive Officer, Municipal Board, Lucknow; Babu Rameshwar Lal Marwari, Honorary Magistrate, Ghazipur; Babu Newal Kishore, Special Magistrate, Negura, Benares; Babu Lekh Singh, Sadr Hospital, Aligarh; Babu Nirdo Narayan, Special Manager, court of ward estates, Moradabad; Babu Bhagwati Narayan Tandon, Manager of Rai Bahadur Jagmal Rajas Glass Works, Naini; Babu Ganesh Prasad, Chairman, Municipal Board, Banda; Seth Ram Ratten Das, Merchant and Banker, Benares; Lala Kedar Nath, Zamindar and Rais, Thamurwan, Hardoi District, United Provinces; Chaudhri Tilahi Ram, Zaildar, Shikarpur, Dera Ghazi Khan District; Subedar Mohar Singh, Sub-Registrar, Jhajjar, Punjab; Lal Bishan Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Jullundur; Lala Raj Bansi Lal, Assistant Engineer, Punjab, Pandit Shadi Ram, Dihana Tehsil, Garshankar, Koshiarpur District; Babu Surendra Nath Bose, Honorary Secretary, Central Co-operative Bank, Bhagalpur; Babu Rajendra Nath Bhattacharji, Assistant Secretary, Local Self-Government Department, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Devendra Nath Bose, Pleader and Chairman, Municipal Committee, Salaram, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Nagendra Nath Bagchi, Inspector of Police, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Surendra Nath Chattarji, Head Assistant Office of the Superintending Engineer, Chota Nagpur Circle, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Keshab Lal Chattarji, Head Assistant to Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa; Pundit Balkrishna Kapil, Chief Clerk, Office of Deputy Commissioner, Myitkhina, Burma; Seth Lakshmi Narayan Marwari, Banker and Malguzar, Gadarwara, Central Provinces; Rao Ajmer Singh, Landlord, Gugra, Damoh District, Central Provinces; Mr. N. D. Sunderdas Rathi, Honorary Magistrate, Amraoti, Central Provinces; Babu B. N. Bhattacharji, Headmaster, Government High School, Sylhet; Srijut Golok Chandra Goswami, Honorary Magistrate and, Kampur, Nowgong; Shadi Ram Songhi, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Baluchistan; Chaudhri Nirmal Dass, Honorary Magistrate, Bannu City; Munshi Rao Bihari Lal, Head Clerk, Bundelkhand Agency Office, Nowgong; Lala Nathoo Lall Shewchand, Agency, Mhow; Pandit Prem Nath, Inspector General of Police, Kotah State; Mr. Niranjan Das, Temporary Deputy Assistant Controller, Military Accounts, Lahore District; Babu Preo Gopal Mukerjee, Head Train Examiner, Ranaghat; Lala Battoo Lal, Establishment Superintendent and Officiating Traffic Inspector, Traffic Manager Officer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; Babu Nisith Chandra Dutt, Clerk, Head of Works Section, Agents Office, East Indian Railway; Mr. Puranchand Chuni Lal, Assistant Traffic Superintendent (rates), General Traffic Managers Office, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, Bombay; Mr. K C. Pramanic, Assistant Engineer-in-charge Chief Engineers Drawing Office, Bengal Nagpore Railway; Babu Shashi Bhushan Mitra, Head Supervisor, Mathematical Instrument Office, Survey of India, Calcutta; Mr. Jiwan Nath Dar, Superintendent, Department of Industries and Labour, Government of India, Central Stationary and Stamp Office Calcutta.

RAO SAHIB.

Mr. K. S. Karpakavinayakam Pillai, acting deputy superintendent of police, Madras Presidency; Mr. F. Cynniah Chetty Honorary Secretary, Chennapuri, Annadana Samajam, Madras; Mr. Bonaventura, colaco civil apothecary (retired) Mangalore; Mr. T. C. Adikesavelu Pillai, court of small causes Madras; Mr. K. A. Mukundan, Deputy Collector, Madras Presidency; Mr. A. S. Alaganan Chettiar, chairman, municipal council, Bodinayakanur; Mr. V. S. Lakshmi Narasimha Rao, assistant registrar of co-operative societies, Bezvada Kistna District; Mr. A. J. Lobo, late Government pleader and public prosecutor, south Kanara District; Mr. C. J. Paul, Assistant Secretary to Government in development department, Madras; Mr. C. Krishnan Nayar, public prosecutor, Madura; Mr. O. K. Chidambaram Chettiyar, banker, Madras; Mr. R. Srinivasam, member legislative council, Madras; Mr. M. Venugopal Pillai, High Court Vakil, Coimbatore; Mr. P. H. Banatvala, pleader and district honorary organiser, co-operative societies, Jambusar, Broach District; Mr. A. Ramachandra Akul, superintendent of police, G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways, Poona; Ujamshi Vrijlal Modi, merchant, Dhandhuka, Ahmedabad District; Vithalrao Lakshman Thube, contractor, public works department, Poona; Gurshidappa Adivappa Shettar, merchant and landlord, Sudi Ron, Taluka Dharwar District; Moreshwar Atmaram Kirtikar, inspector, Bombay City Police; Ruddrappa Wagappa Hondadkatti, president, Taluka Local Board, Belgaum District; Dahyabhai Adarbhai Patel, acting deputy collector, Kaira; Balkrishna Purushotam Naik, landholder and patel, Mohevada, Kanara District; Harishanker Jatashanker Raval, inspector of police, Western India States Agency, Rajkot; Rao Abdul Hamid Khan, M. L. C., landholder, Khairi, Muzaffarnagar; Mr. Krishnaji Hari Date, superintendent, reformatory school, Jubbulpore; Mr. Daulat Rao Jbabaji Deshraukh, Tahsildar (retired) Dongagaon, Akola District, Beawar; Mr. I. S. Naidu, barrister-at-law, Secunderabad; Kunwar Lachman Singh, city inspector, Ajmer, Rajputana; Mr. Dinkar Krishna Apte, Indian assistant resident, Baroda; Mr. Bantwal Suba Rao, inspector of customs (retired), Cuddalore Circle; Mr. T. Soondra Raja Iyengar M. and S. M. Railway, Agents Office, Madras.

NOTICE.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

On and from Monday 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements will be as under:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum twelve words.

BEAUTIFICATION OF BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 6.)

laid out in the form of villages for the housing of the labouring classes. I would here instance as an example Antop Village for the housing of labourers and their families employed by the Port Trust as being the best method attained, so far, for housing the persons who are surely worthy of their hire. A village extension lay-out plan has been made and detailed plans prepared indicating provision for further accommodation of 640 self-contained units so that when occasion arises, the work of building may be proceeded with without delay. One has only to compare the happy faces of the youngsters of Antop Village with the faces of chawl kiddies to see which are the more healthy and contented.

Pestilential Heaps.

It is unfortunate that in order to approach Worli we are forced to pass depressing "Chawl land" before reaching the delightful situation of the Improvement Trust's housing scheme. However, there it is and it cannot now be altered but please do not let us ruin the country side by perpetuating the chawl type of 'Arch-Hectic-Tecture." Pestilential heaps of rotten tottering private properties are too abundant in Bombay and are a menace to the health of the community. The writer has counted 121 souls living in a dwelling of 12 rooms, each room averaging twelve feet by ten feet in size, the passages also being used for sleeping quarters. This state of affairs does not happen in one isolated but in hundreds of cases. Owners of these sordid hovels are permitted to patch them up from time to time on the plea that they are fit for human habitation. Such buildings should be entirely demolished and the land opened up and well designed buildings erected in their stead.

Architecture of the Country.

It is good to know that there is an awakening regarding the advancement of Architecture in the Indian manner. If only we built to the requirements of the country then as surely as day follows night, Architecture will evolve itself into the Architecture of the Country. We must consider the elements. It is a very common mistaken idea that Architecture is a series of ornamental patterns labelled Styles (The word Style might answer very well when chosing a certain type of headgear). Architecture is Architecture all the world over whether it be in the manner of Indo Saracenic, Moghul, Classic, Gothic or Esquimaux. The mistake we have made in the past is to adapt Western plans as suitable to Eastern requirements with the result that the frontages of our buildings have become patched up with sunshades which were never intended to be part of the original designs. I say again that Nature and Architecture must marry. We must not try and compete with the Great Architect of the Universe, we (with a small w) must adapt ourselves to Him. If, for example, when designing we take the sun into consideration the result will not only be fine depths of shadows but internal comfort will be obtained instead of meaningless, flat barren faces depicted on our buildings such as many on Pallard Estate which when seen from a distance look like so many ordinary stores sheds.

Build in Indian Manner.

We must design in Mass and Perspective and not copy from the printed elevation of building plates. The elevation must express the plan and vice versa. When a building is designed in fairness in truth and to the requirements of the country it will surely come to pass that the result will take the *form and detail* of an Architectural Building in an Indian Manner. Let us not sit on pedestals and say "We want Indian Architecture". Rather let those of us who are fortunate to have the opportunity of creating buildings descend from our pedestals and as an example to the coming generation build in the Indian Manner.

ALLEGED TAMPERING W... COURT RECORDS.

SENSATIONAL CASE IN RANGO...

RANGOON, Jun...

The District Magistrate, M. H. F... ler passed orders to-day in the c... which Mani Iyer and Khan Bahadu... M. Abdal Rahaman Honorary Mag... and Councillor of the Rangoon Co... tion respectively were charged with ... and abetting some unknown pers... tamper with records in the Insein ... There was a tremendous crowd of ... and the Court room was ... ed by a large number ... people to hear the verdict in th... In the course of a lengthy judgme... Worship said there was no doubt th... rants had been altered and that wa... most important point in evidence. ... cution had clearly established that ... was a conspiracy in which the two ... were concerned and their connectio... proved. The Prosecution story w... and both the accused did go to Inse... got the warrants and copies altered. ... court had been honoured by the pres... a very eminent lawyer from India a... fence counsel had sought with skill ... genuity to prove that the whole st... of the case was nothing but falsehoo... he was also indebted to counsel for th... sistance. Continuing, he stated that ... offence, committed was serious and i... would not be justified but he thought ... ever, that in view of his age and p... V. M. Abdul Rahaman should ... lighter sentence than Mani Iyer. ... clusion Mr. Sinzler found both the a... guilty on the first charge of instigat... Insein some unknown person to forg... tain false dates and numbers on two ... ments, namely warrants issued in civ... cution cases so as to make it appear ... the warrants had been issued on 20th ... 21st instead of 27th November under ... tion 466 and 109 I.P.C. and sentenced ... Iyer to three years' rigorous imprisc... and Abdul Rahaman to two years' ri... imprisonment. Accused were also ... guilty under Sections 466 and 117 ... On second charge of having instigat... Burman to alter certain registers on ... date but no sentence was passed on ... charge. Abdul Rahman aged 52 ... fended by Sir Hari Singh Gour ... In the evening both accused were r... on bail pending hearing of appeal ... was filed in the High Court.—A. P.

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE

NO PROTECTION.

SIMLA, June...

The Tariff Board's Report regarding ... claim for protection for magnesium ... ride is published. The report holds ... claim for protection is not justified, ... because the industry has not proved th... is able eventually to stand on its own ... and secondly because, seventy per cen... ty alone could give the industry a ... chance of protection. Such duty ... be a heavy sacrifice without compen... advantage to the country, because the ... try is not of a national importance ... for any reason supplies from Germany ... cut off there would be no difficulty in ... starting the industry at a short notice ... small capital of one and a half lakh ... been invested in the industry which w... ready twice repaid by previous profit.—

JOURNALISTS AT LAW

SIR S. N. BANERJEA SUED FO... DEFAMATION.

CALCUTTA, Jun...

Before the Chief Presidency Mag... to-day Mr. Shamlal Goosain, Sub... of the vernacular newspaper "Basu... applied for process against Sir Sur... nath Banerjea, Editor-in-Chief of th... racular paper "Swaraj," for alleged ... mation. It was alleged that on May ... the "Swaraj" reproduced a para ... from "The Basumati" headed "Prov... the name of the Congress" and add... following below it. "Trouble aga... Shamlal the cheat."

The magistrae passed an order th... the face of it the libel looked like a ... fide mistake. But it had been alleged ... there was a previous paragraph ... another edition showing malice and ... Magistrate directed the complainan... produce that paper on the 6th inst... A. P.

"ESPERIA "AND "N. L."

RETURN TO THEIR BASES.

ROME, June...

The airships "Esperia" and "NL" ... turned safely to their despatch bases ... Ci amp no and Pontedera, this morni... Reuter's Special.

GREAT Demand to our Kirloskar Boring Pumps and Kirloskar Deep Well Pumps.

WHY SO?

because our KIRLOSKAR PUMPS resemble those of Foreign Pumps, most durable, simplest in construction, and also cheapest prices.

CRISIS IN PUMPS

Our KIRLOSKAR PUMPS have created great crisis in Pump business as they have surpassed all.

Follow resolution of Government of India, obey Congress and dictum and respect your leader's advice and atonce Book orders for **KIRLOSKAR PUMPS.**

MANUFACTURED IN INDIA. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO

Sole Agents:—KIRLOSKAR PUMPS.

K. B. JOSHI & Co.,

32, HORNBY ROAD, FORT. P. B. No. 534, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: **KARACHI and MADRAS.**

NOTE:—All kinds of Myers Hand and Power Pumps, Spray Pumps as shown can be had of us at Moderate Prices.

THE SATARA CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The provincial Conference at Satara was undoubtedly a notable triumph for the Maharashtra Party. Once again, the Maharashtra has expressed in clearest possible language, its strongest disapproval of the policies and the programmes, forced upon the Congress by Mahatma Gandhi during the last four or five years. Attempts are, no doubt, made by the No-changers of Poona and elsewhere to belittle its importance by dubbing it a one-sided affair; but these attempts will deceive nobody who has the slightest acquaintance with the tactics of the Poona no-changers. It is no doubt true that some of the No-changers did not attend this Conference, but that cannot affect its representative character. Was it not their duty to attend the Satara Conference, when they had accepted Satara's invitation last year in their Conference at Jalgaon? Does not their failure to attend indicate their weakness rather than their strength? Does it not show that they have not courage enough to face a decision, adverse though it might have been. It is a preposterous presumption on their part, still to claim that the whole of Maharashtra, barring a New Swarajists, favour the Gandhian programme. Why did they not then attend Satara and give a stinging defeat to the Swarajists? Have they clean forgotten the result of the last A.I.C.C. elections from Maharashtra?

The No-changers, we are told, did not attend Satara because they wanted to avoid bitterness and clash with the Swarajists on the question of the yarn-franchise. The idea is really noble. I do hope that these No-changers will follow it up by retiring from all Congress organisations as early as possible and thus avoid all clash with the Swarajists in future. By the way, Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande did not consider the reason to be in any way satisfactory, and advised these No-changers to attend the conference and accept the decision of the majority in a sportsmanlike manner.

With his tact, wit and sarcasm, Barrister Ramrao Deshmukh made an excellant President. His presidential address was very remarkable for its courage, outspokeness and breadth of vision. It was in every way worthy of a Maratha youth, educated in the free atmosphere of Great Britain. The English summary of his speech was very defective and very poorly represented the spirit and the meaning of the original. His very polite request to Mahatma Gandhi to retire from the Congress was very significant and it was widely appreciatetd. Mr. Deshmukh deserves thanks for speaking out his thoughts about men and matters politely but very frankly. There was not the least discourtsey shown to Mahatma's personality by any one in the conference.

Mr. Kelkar, the acknowledged leader of the Maharashtra Swarajist was the moving spirit of the conference. He was at his best when he explained at great pains the non-political character of the constructive programme and the consequent lull in the country. Mr. Aney, the leader of the Berar Swarajists and the Bapuji of the Maharashtra Party, who lectured at the New English School, was mercilessly logical and delightfully lucid in exploding the Charka cult and explaining the Maharashtra Party's philosophy. Only Dr. Munje was wanted at Satara to complete the Maharashtra Triumvirate. Mr. V. J. Patel, in his cool and cynical composure, attacked the yarn franchise in his plain but pungent style. By common consent, Mr. Patel is the greatest asset of the Swaraj Party, as long as he is fighting with opponents with his scheming and destructive genius. Mr. Bhopatker has kept up his reputation of being always brave. In Mr. Gokhale, we have the coming leader of Maharashtra. He has both the ability and the tact. He is pugnacious, skilled and eloquent debater. It was a treat to hear him when he twitted Mr Patel on his inability to understand responsive co-operation. Dr. Besant who attended the Conference from beginning to end, was treated with the utmost respect and was heard with close attention. Her trusted deciple, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas praised Lokmanya Tilak and he too was well received by the conference. That the Maharastra Conference passed a resolution welcoming her efforts to formulate India's demands, speaks volumes in favour of her wonderful energy and her propagandist work.

The Maharashtra Conference can rightfully claim to have given a practical lead to the whole of India, by passing two resolutions of very far-reaching importance. The one recommends the abolition of the yarn franchise and the other and the most important asks the country to go back to Amritsar. The introduction of the yarn franchise was the greatest mistake committed at Belgaum. Its result has been to reduce the number of the Congress members to a ridiculous extent. The Swarajists resent it, because it is in no way complimentary to them to be an integral part of the Congress which is almost dying. The importance and the influence of the Congress depends only on the number of members on its roll. It is true no doubt that the Mahatmaji attaches much importance to the quality and not to the quantity and peculiar as it may seem, he feels safety in the fewness of the numbers. With all deferenc to Mahatma, the Maharashtra Conference unfortunately thinks quite the reverse and has emphatically declared its opinion by recommending the abolition of the yarn franchise. It is a pity that the Satara Conference did not ask for a special session of the Congress to consider the yarn franchise and its disastrous result.

There is a tendency in some quarters to characterise this resolution as premature. Are the Swarajists to wait till the Congress membership is reduced to zero? Is not the falling away of the members due to the yarn franchise, that is the question. If the reply be in the affirmative, and no body would reply it otherwise, the franchise stands self-condemned and sooner it is abolished, the better for the country. There are others who, with admirable audacity, charge the Swarajists with not working up the franchise in pursuance of the pact. There are many Swarajists who have not the least faith in khaddar as a political weapon, and the pact does not compel such Swarajists to work up the franchise actively, as it does not compel the No-changers to actively help the Swarajists in their Council propaganda. The duty of making it workable and successful lies wholly on those who have live faith in the franchise. If they have failed, let them own it up like men and let them not foolishly attempt to put the blame on the Swarajists. Swarajists do not find any earthly connection between the production of khaddar and ability to resist the Government. Mahatmaji knew at Belgaum that 90 p. c. of the Swarajists were against the yarn franchise and he also knew the reason why they would not vote against it. Under these circumstances, it will not help anybody to abuse the Swarajist. The yarn franchise is killing the Congress. Mahatmaji loves khaddar more than the Congress; Maharashtra loves Congress the most. That is why Maharashtra is so keen on abolishing the franchise at the earliest opportunity.

But the most important resolution of the conference is the one which was moved by Mr. Kelkar and which suggests the way out of the present impasse by reverting to the programme sketched out at Amritsar. The resolution boldly asserts the failure of the Gandhian programme and asks the country to begin afresh from the point where we left the trodden track. Are not Government stronger to-day than the four years back? Are Hindoos and Moslems closer to-day than what they were four years back? Is England's trade least affected by our movement during the last four years? If not, let us boldly retrace our steps and revise our programme. The Satara Conference points out to us the Amritsar. It was at Amritsar that Lokmanya Tilak asked the country, while speaking on the Reform Resolution, to declare to the world that they were not satisfied with what they had got, that they would demand and agitate for more *and to accept what they had got to work up for full responsible Government.* In the wording of the Amritsar resolution, let us so work up the reforms as to secure an early establishment of responsible Government Mahatma Gandhi did not then consider the reforms to be an evil or unjust but a progressive step towards responsible Government and he wanted the country to place full trust in the bureaucracy, and co-operate with them. Lok. Tilak had no faith in the bureaucracy and said that he would not hesitate to obstruct when such obstruction advanced the country's good. Mahatma Gandhi characterised this position as "Non-co-operation" and said that the country was not prepared for it and he even threatetned to go from one part of the country to another saying it. Lok. Tilak thought and planned non-co-operation, when Mahatma Gandhi was talking of co-operation without any conditions. Let us therefore return to the programme enmunicipal by the Lokmanya. Let us cauture all the advantages under the reforms, to use them many for advancing our demand. Let us strengthen the Congress and all its organisations to enable us to capture all the councils in the coming elections. Herein lies the constructive programme and the educative propaganda. If the country resolutely attempts to carry on the Amritsar programme in sacred memory of Lok. Tilak, Swaraj is not far off.—Yours, etc.

P. G. JOSHI.

Erandol

THE KING-EMPEROR AND INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The "Leader" of Allahabad in a recent editorial note, mentioning a rumour that His Majesty the King-Emperor contemplates visiting India "in order formally to declare new Delhi open", expresses the hope that the rumour may turn out to be untrue. It bases its objection to the royal visit on the ground that "neither the economic condition of the people of India nor the financial position of the Government of India is such as to warrant the expenditure." In the first place, it is not true to suggest that the financial position of the Government of India is not sound, or that the economic condition of the people of India is growing worse. But in a matter like this financial considerations should not be given undue weight, because the tremendous political importance of the event (should it come to pass) would fairly transcend all such considerations.

In this hard, unromantic age we like to dwell in imagination upon the happy traditions and legends of Oriental history which picture royal progresses of benevolent Eastern monarchs through their dominions in the course of which a pleneous stream of *jagirs, mansabs, khitabs,* gifts of land, largesses, insignias of nobility, &c., used to follow from the Royal fount, "fertilising" deserving subjects and spreading sunshine and affluence all round. Alas! those halcyon days have gone, never to return.

In these democratic days it is essential that Sovereigns should act in strict conformity with the national will and show themselves in public as often as possible and should also move among their subjects on all important occasions. In this way the growth of the republican sentiment might probaby be checked. Royal visits to this country would become more and more popular if they are not attended by too many ceremonials and official functions involving large expenditure.

However, if His Imperial Majesty wishes to visit India merely to maugurate the completion of the new capital at Delhi it would serve no great or useful purpose—unless it were accompanied by the promulgation of a generous and courageous measure of self-government to be conferred upon the people of India. For, it is only by the enlargement of popular liberties that the appeasement of the prevalent discontent can be hoped for. How long is the present state of unrest to continue? The time has gone by when the people of India could be easily satisfied with lollipops. There is nothing divine about the provision in the Government of India Act requiring revision of the constitution after the lapse of ten years. Why can't the thing be done before that time if unforeseen circumstances imperatively demand it?

In any case, His Imperial Majesty may be assured of a "dutiful loyal and hearty welcome whenever it may please him to visit this country." How auspicious would it be if the opportunity is utilized to take a long step forward on the road to self-government consistently with the safety of India and of the Empire and calculated to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the vast bulk of the population and in order to end once for all the present unrest and to inaugurate a reign of tranquillity, concord and good-will. If the priceless boon of self-government is going to be conferred on the people of India in the near future, let it be done in a spirit of generosity and trust—or not at all. It is no good doing things by halves or in a niggardly spirit, for then the present agitation will not subside, and besides, the gift would lose all its grace.—Yours, etc.,

SYED AHMED ALI KHAN ALAWEE, M.L.C.,
Raja of Salempur.

Lucknow.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

INCREASED FACILITIES TO THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

A meeting of the B.B. & C.I. Local Advisory Committee was held in Bombay at the General Offices on the 28 May at which the following subjects were discussed:—

(1) Proposal to grant concession fares to 3rd class passengers during the Doorga Pooja and Christmas Holidays.

The Chairman stated that this question was discussed a few months ago at a meeting of the E. I. Railway Local Committee when it was suggested that during these holidays return third class tickets should be issued at a fare and a half between certain specified dates and stations. The question was first whether the third class travelling public would take advantage of such concessions and if they do whether they would travel in sufficiently large numbers to prevent loss of revenue to the Railway. Secondly whether the Railway Company would be able to provide additional accommodation to meet a large increase in the number of passengers. The subject has been entered on the Agenda for the next meeting of the Traffic Committee in July when it will be discussed by the General Traffic Managers of all railways in India and their conclusions will be submitted to session of the Indian Railway Conference Association in October 1925.

The Advisory Committee of the B. B. & C. I. Railway considered the suggestion was a sound business proposition and were unanimous in their opinion that it should be adopted as an encouragement to the travelling public. Moreover, the Committee considered that the Railway Company would be amply safeguarded against loss of revenue by the additional passenger traffic which would avail themselves of the concession.

REDUCED RATES FOR GOODS.

Reduced rates for certain classes of goods in local booking during the slack season (July to September):—

In referring this question to the Committee the Chairman remarked that although only short notice had been given the experiment had proved a success last year. It was proposed therefore to announce the same concessions this year with the following two additional items:—

Firewood at owner's risk	10 per cent.
Grain and seeds at owner's risk	20 per cent.

The object of introducing these concessions, as explained to the Committee, was to encourage the small merchants, whose demands for wagons could not always be met in the busy season to dispose of their goods during the period when traffic was slack.

The General Traffic Manager said there had been no difficulties with regard to the supply of Broad Guage wagons during the current year and at no time had the Company had occasion to refuse wagons to a merchant when required. This was attributed largely to the advantages derived from the use of a general wagon pool now existing between the principal railways in India. If the results were equally favourable next year it was considered doubtful whether the necessity would arise to continue these rduced rates.

The Chairman placed a statement before the Committee giving the results of working during the year 1924-1925.

The Chairman placed a printed note before the Committee describing the facilities that had been introduced during the year 1924-25 for third class passengers on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. These facilities consisted of the following:—

Extra trains on sections where required. Introduction of intermediate class where not already provided. Improvements in the design of carriages and accommodation provided for third class passengers. Improved arrangements for supply of water to Indian passengers. Provision of extra Refreshment Rooms at stations for Hindus and Mahomedans. Provision of passenger halls, waiting sheds and other accommodation for third class passengers. Improvements in the lighting of trains. Provision of Dining cars for Indian Passengers. Running of through carriages for third class passengers.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, June 2.

The monsoon is active on the west coast and a feeble depression which has formed in the Gulf of Cambay has caused extension of rainfall into Gujarat. The monsoon is normal in the South of the Bay but weak in the North.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Konkan, Malabar, North Hyderabad and Mysore and local in Assam, North Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces, Northwest Frontier Province, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, West Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and Madras Deccan.

A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, East Central Provinces, North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are: Port Blair two inches; Mergui and Tounguo one; Tavoy four; Moulmein three; Kyaukpyu two; Gauhati, Jalpaiguri and Purnea one and a half; Benares one; Udaipur and Deesa one and a half; Surat one; Ahmedabad a half; Indore, Akola and Hoshangabad one; Bombay five; Ratnagiri, Marmagao and Calicut one and a half; Mangalore three; Malegaon four.; Nizamabad one; Hanamkonda two; and Mercara one and a half.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

CALCUTTA, June 1.

Bengal, week ending the 27th May 1925:—During the week under review rain fell in the Dacca and Chittagong divisions causing damage to jute and paddy plants in certain low land tracts. Elsewhere rainfall was generally light to moderate. Ploughing for and sowing of winter paddy in seed-beds is progressing fairly. Sowings of autumn crops still continue in some west Bengal Districts while weeding is proceeding slowly in the highland tracts of Eastern Bengal.

United Provinces (Rohilkhand Circle), week ending the 23rd May:—Weather remained clear towards the close of the week. The sky was dusty and weather hotter. Rabi threshing work has finished.

Western Circle, May 28th:—The weather remained clear for the first few days of the week and then grew cloudy accompanied by light showers of rain in places. Threshing of wheat continues. Sowing of kharif is in progress.

Bihar and Orissa, May 25th:—Rain fell all over the province during the week under report except in Shahabad. The fall was heavy in the Santal Parganas and Ranchi and in parts of Sambalpur. Standing crops are doing well, particularly sugarcane. Harvesting of rabi crops is finished but threshing has again been interrupted by unseasonable rain in Eastern Bihar. Preparation of lands for monsoon crops is going on in many districts of the province. The sowing of jute is finished and that of bhadai still continues in Purnea. The sowing of jute and paddy crops has commenced in Cuttack. The price of common rice has risen in two districts, fallen in two and is stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at headquarters excluding Angul is 6.69 seers a rupee against 6.72 seers last week but that of maize is 6.95 seers against 9.85 seers. The supply of fodder and water is reported to be sufficient except in Singhbum where it is reported to be scarce.

Cattle disease is reported from eleven districts. Cholera and small-pox in an epidemic form are reported from the Supaul sub-division. The condition of the standing crops in the Feudatory states of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is reported to be good.—A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, June 1.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29 658 inches
Temperature of Air	.. ..	82.2 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	77.7 "
Dew Point	.. ..	76.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	81% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	8 6 "
Maximum temperature of Air		86.9 "
Minimum do do.	..	76 4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SE, S, SSW.
Movemnt of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	259 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER Depth on Still.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER Depth on Still.
	Jun	h. m.	ft in	h. m.	ft in
Tu	2	0 26	24 7	7 17	19 7
		13 19	26 0	20 33	9 7
W.	3	7 34	25 0	2 45	17 0
		19 26	27 0	15 6	20 0
Th	4	1 32	26 9	3 26	16 -
		14 25	26 9	15 55	19 0
Fri	5	9 26	28 1	18 2	15 0
		21 19	27 4	21 11	19 0
Sat	6	10 14	28 1	10 43	17 9
		21 58	26 1		14 1
Sun	7	11 47	28 8	4 51	14 2
		23 35	27 9	17 36	18 3
M	8	12 14	30 2	5 36	13 11
				18 27	18 1

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 2nd June 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in slight defect at Rawalpindi and in excess in the southeast of the province. Temperature was almost normal except in the north of the division, where the maximum alone was lower than usual. The highest temperature recorded yesterday in the province was 109 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear and the air is generally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal throughout the province; the minimum was almost as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.32 in. of rain and Mount Abu 0.60 in. Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and in general clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in east Rajputana. Day temperature was generally lower than usual; night temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka has had 0.36 in. of rain, Bhavnagar Para 0.67 in. Surat 1.16 in. Ahmedabad 0.62 in. Deesa 1.73 in. and Indore 0.88 in. Skies are lightly clouded over Central India West and heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess in Gujarat and at Neemuch and Bhavnagar-para. Day temperature was below normal except in west Kathiawar; night temperature was lower than usual at Deesa and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 1.24 in of rain, Akola 1.07 in. and Chanda 0.10 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the south of the division and clear or lightly clouded over the north. The air is generally damper than usual. Temperature was below normal in the whole of the division.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 4.60 in. of rain, Ratnagiri 1.57 in. and Marmagao 1.59 in. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is in excess. Temperature was below normal in the whole of the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 86.9 deg. (4 deg. below normal) and a minimum value of 76.0 deg. (5 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 3.60 in. of rain, Ahmednagar 0.35 in. Aurangabad 0.26 in. Nizamabad 0.98 in. and Hyderabad 0.21 in. Skies are moderately to heavly clouded and humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was below normal in the whole of the division; the minimum was lower than usual at Nizamabad and Malegaon.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues active on the west coast of the Peninsula and has extended into Gujarat and Kathiawar and in the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Malabar, Hyderabad, Gujarat and Kathiawar, and local in east Rajputana, Central India West, Berar, the east Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the west Central Provinces. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 2.78 in. Calicut 1.28 in. Cochin 1.20 in. Trivandrum 0.48 in. Cuddapah 0.18 in. and Bangalore 0.19 in.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in the Bombay Deccan.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 1st June 1925 issued from Simla.

The monsoon remains active on the west coast of the Peninsula but is receding from northwest India. The Bay current is weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the Konkan, Malabar and north Hyderabad, and local in Orissa, Sind, Rajputana, Central India, the east Central Provinces, Coorg, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in north Bengal, Bihar, the east United Provinces, the east Punjab, northeast Baluchistan, the Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy three inches; Bassein one; Moulmein, Angul one and a half; Bahraich three; Harnai one; Seoni a half; Jagdalpur two; Hanamkonda one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 2N DOF MAY 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Baluchistan—Quetta	..	..	..	..
Punjab—				
Multan	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	..	..	0.07	—0.07
Lahore	..	..	0.02	—0.02
Hissar	..	0.21	0.01	+0.20
Ambala	..	..	..	..
Delhi	..	..	0.02	—0.02
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore	..	..	0.06	—0.06
Allahabad	..	..	0.02	—0.02
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	0.30	..	+0.30
Karachi	..	0.02	..	+0.02
Rajputana—Bikaner	..	1.65	0.04	+1.61
Ajmer	..	..	0.02	—0.02
Jaipur	0.32	0.32	0.02	+0.30
Kotah	..	0.60	0.10	+0.50
Mount Abu	0.60	1.16	..	+1.60
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	0.36	0.36	0.02	+0.34
Veraval	0.04	0.04	0.04	..
Rajkot	..	..	..	..
Bhavnagar Para	0.67	0.67	0.08	—0.59
Gujrat—				
Surat	1.16	1.16	0.06	+1.10
Ahmedabad	0.62	1.62	..	+0.62
Deesa	1.73	1.73	0.02	—1.71
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	0.02	0.04	—0.02
Indore	0.88	0.88	0.10	—0.10
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	..	..	..	..
Saugor	0.05	0.04	..	+0.0
Hosbangabad	1.24	1.24	0.08	+1.16
Khandwa	0.04	0.04	0.07	+0.03
Akola	1.07	1.49	0.16	+1.33
Amraoti	0.07	0.07	0.18	—0.11
Nagpur	..	0.02	0.31	—0.29
Chanda	0.10	0.17	0.19	—0.02
Raipur	..	0.12	0.18	—0.06
Konkan—				
Bombay	4.60	5.67	0.36	+5.31
Ratnagiri	1.57	4.32	0.95	+3.37
Mormugao	1.59	4.21	1.10	+3.11
Karwar	..			+3.43
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	3.60	3.62	0.19	—0.16
Ahmednagar	0.35	0.35	0.19	—0.26
Poona	..	..	0.26	—0.21
Sholapur	..	0.01	0.24	—0.23
Bijapur	..	..	0.23	—0.14
Belgaum	0.03		0.39	—0.25
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	0.26	0.30	0.17	+0.19
Nizamabad (Indur.)	0.98	1.54	0.10	+1.44
Hyderabad	0.21	0.21	0.19	—0.02
Malabar—				
Mangalore	2.78	5.99	1 44	+4.55
Calicut	1.28	3.03	1.11	+1.92
Cochin	1.20	3.12	1.45	+1.67
Trivandrum	0.48	0.56	1.08	+1.52
Ceylon—Colombo	0.29	0.38	0.70	—0.32
Madras (Excluding Malabar) Mysore, & Masulipatam				
Bellary	..	..	0.16	—0.16
Cuddapah	0.18	0.30	0.20	—0.10
Madras	..	..	0.12	—0.12
Bangalore	0.19	0.19	0.36	—0.17
Coimbatore	0.05	0.05	0.12	—0.67
Trichinopoly	..	..	0.12	—0.12
Negapatam	..	..	0.68	—0.68

ART OF PAINTING IN INDIA.

A LECTURE BY CHIEF OF AUNDH.

The following are notes of a lecture on the art of painting in India delivered by Shrimant Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi, Chief of Aundh at Mahableshwar, on the 21st ultimo:—

The art of painting and sculpture in India is very old.

There are descriptions of painting and sculpture in the great epics of India—the Ramayan, the Mahabharat, and the Bhagwat, as also in the Puranas. Though there may be controversy about the dates of these works, still there is mention of the art of painting in Panini's Sanskrit Grammar, in the Upanishads and the Chanakya's Arthashastra (Political Economy). The dates of these works are admitted. Therefore, there can be no harm in saying that the art of painting and sculpture was much advanced in India at least about 500 B.C.

If we carefully observe the Topes raised in the time of Emperor Ashoka, it will be clear that at that time the artists in India were great experts in making idols and other architectural works.

I do not know yet of any painting before the Christian era in India. But the Ajanta caves, executed between the first and fifth century A.D., and the saco paintings drawn on the walls of some of these caves, elicit our wonder and admiration at the advancement of art even in those remote times in India.

Recent excavation near Larkhana in Sind prove that Indian civilization is at least as old as 5000 B.C.

If we observe carefully the miniature paintings from Delhi, Jaipur, Bijapur, Kangra Valley and even from Maharashtra and compare them with the paintings on the walls of Ajanta caves, we can very well inter that the Ajanta art is the mother of all the schools of painting in India.

I am going to show you to-night two specimens of Ajanta Art. You can very easily mark the clear thin outline, beautiful shading and good anatomy in them.

No. I is perhaps some king sitting square legged on a throne with lady near him. One servant is showing a vase to them. In the foreground is standing a boy looking towards the king. Some one is observing from a window in the back verandah.

In some of the Ajanta paintings, there are mistakes of perpective; but in this picture the room shown is correct as regards the rules of perpective.

No. II looks like some god. The crown on the head is very beautiful. The outline and shading in this picture are very delicate. The drapery and ornaments used in those times are seen in this picture.

After the cases of Ajanta and those of other places were carved and painted. Hiuentsang and other Chinese travellers came to India in the seventh century A.D. and after, to learn Buddhism at the fountain head. They lived in India for some years to study the religion. But it seems they learned the Indian art of painting at the same time; or, when they returned to their country, they took some artistic from India with them.

There are some caves in Chinese Tartary called the Thousand Buddhas. In these are drawn and painted hundreds of pictures of Buddha and other gods and demons on the walls. If we observe carefully the brush work, the mode of drawing and colouring, the outline and shading of these pictures, it is clear even from the printed copies, that they must have been painted by pupils of the artists who painted the walls of Ajanta.

No. III picture is originally rather faint and damaged; besides, the autochrome taken by me is also unfortunately underexposed.

But from picture No. IV we can see the colouring, outline and shading; and you will also be convinced, like me, that this school is an off-shoot of Ajanta.

The paintings in the cave of the Thousand Buddhas are about twelve hundred years old.

From the times of Ajanta, that is from the fifth or sixth century A.D., we find examples of ornamental, architectural and idol work of all times. But we very rarely come across examples of painting. In Jaipur and Rajasthan the art of painting must be very old. But at least I have not seen any painting of the Jaipur school older than three or four hundred years.

When the Mogal Emperors became rulers in Delhi, they brought Persian painters from Persia. And a most charming art of painting was developed, from the mixture of this Persian art and the Jaipur art, which must have been started from the Ajanta art.

There was a painter named Bhimrao Gujarathi in the court of Shahajahan. I have in my collection twenty-two paintings signed as Bhimrao. All these pictures are very beautiful and full of gold leaf; which shows that perhaps these were painted by Bhimrao for the Emperor himself.

There is a verse in Brij language on the head of every picture, to show what the picture is about: but I do not want to take your time in translating these verses.

MOGAL ART.

Of the Mogal Emperors, Akbar, Jahangir and Shahajahan gave great patronage and encouragement to the art of painting. The Mogal art is the result of this patronage.

If I were able to show you to-night some examples of the pure Persian art, you would have very easily seen, what captivating art of the Ajanta school, and what beautiful part of the Persian School were combined in the Mogal Art.

But I have no pictures of the pure Persian art and so I am unable to show you any autochrome transparencies of that art.

The Mogal Emperor Aurangzeb gave no encouragement to the fine arts. Therefore, in his reign and in the State of decline and unrest which came on the Mogal Empire after him, some artists of the Molaram School went and lived in the courts of Rampur, Gadhawal and other Himalayan States.

I have got many pictures from Gadhawal in my collection. I shall show you four of them to-night. They represent some scenes from a small Indian Epic called Saptasati.

This is a branch of the Mogal school of painting; but there is a difference between these and the paintings of Bhimrao, which I have just shown to you. And, therefore, I call them Himalayan Art.

In these pictures, scenes of battles, elephants, horses, tigers, lions and other animals are very nicely painted. Trees creepers, leaves, flowers are drawn with all the minute details. Every leaf, the veins on each of them, the stamen of every flowers, are very carefully painted.

Now I shall show you some examples of Jaipur art. I am not sure, but perhaps the Jaipur art also was influenced by the Persian art during the Mogal rule in India. All these pictures are very charming.

BIJAPUR SCHOOL.

I shall show you now, some slides of Bijapur art. As I said, the source of all Indian art is Ajanta, and all the Indian schools of painting were influenced by the Persian art, after the Mogal Emperors brought it from Persia. Yet it can be very well marked that each separate school has its own peculiarity.

1. Mahomed Adil Shaha of Bijapur.
2. Afzal Khan.
3. Aurangzeb; old and bent down; perhaps as the artist saw him when Auragzeb conquered Bijapur and entered the city in State.
1. Zebunnisa Begum, daughter of Auraggzeb.
5. Mulla Do Pyaza; court-jester of Akbar.

I got all these miniatures at Bijapur. The originals of these must be seen to mark the school properly, as the autochromes have come out dull and faint; because, the persons from whom I got these pictures or their forefathers, kept them in such a bad and neglected state, that they are utterly spoilt. But even as they are, the peculiarity of the Bijapur School can be seen.

When I was quite a boy, an old Mahomedan artist from Bijapur often came to Aundh, as he had some inam lands in the State. We had in our palace some good pictures painted by this artist. They were of the same style as those that I have just shown to you.

After this, comes the Maratha School. I have got an illustrated book about two hundred years old; but I have not yet taken autochromes of the illustrations.

MARATHA SCHOOL.

The slides of the Maratha School which I am going to show you to-night are not more than a hundred years old.

I This is the picture of god Datta or the trinity of Hindu mythology. This was painted by Damu Chitari, a painter in the court of Pratap Sing and Shahaji, the last two Rajas of Satara.

II. This is the portrait of Radha-Krishna Swami. This is a very good specimen of the art of this painter and the Maratha School.

III. This is the portrait of my grandfather Parashram Shriniwas Pratinidhi, painted by Bandoba Chitari, the painter at the Durbar of my grand-father and father. I saw this artist in my young days. And I know he was able to draw a likenness in profile quite correctly.

IV. This picture of Muralidhara is from the brush of Malhari Mali of the court of the Maharaja Chhatrapati of Kolhapur. This must be about fifty years old.

This Maratha School is also a mixture of old Indian art influenced by the Bijapur and Delhi art.

There were some painters at the court of the last two Peshwas also, but I have not got any pictures in my collection painted by any of them.

BERAR SWARAJ PARTY.

Mr. Bapat, Secretary, Berar Swaraj Party wires:—

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Berar Swaraj Party will be held on the 21st instant at Yeotmal to consider the question of putting up a party candidate for the ensuing Council of State elections.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

At the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Justice Lalit Mohan Banerjee has admitted the criminal revision application filed on behalf of Kirtn Chandur Mitter, Secretary of Railway Union and Editor of "Mazdoor," whose conviction and sentence of six months' simple imprisonment and fine of Rs. 200 for defaming Major L. E. Vining, Traffic Superintendent, O. R. Railway, was confirmed by the Sessions Judge of Moradabad.

A Jhansi message says that the Mohamedan members of the Municipal Board have resigned as they found themselves in a hopeless minority and unable to safeguard the interests of their community.

The total number of prtients treated at the Rajuji Balooji Charitable Dispensary at Naisk Road, during May was 973 including 307 males, 288 females and 378 children. The average attendance was 37.4. There were 171 new admission.

The Perso-Baluch border has been in a disturbed condition for some time and the latest reports at Simla indicate that the Blauch Tribes inhabiting the Persian Territory have beseiged a Persian garrison at Khwash and already the garrison has sustained heavy casualties.—A. P.

THE

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WELFARE WORK AT NAVSARI.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF MAHARAJA GAEKWAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, June 1.

Navsari had long been feeling the need of a social institution which might offer a common platform for social work and intercourse. Efforts were being made in that direction, and it is happy to note that now a society composed of some doctors, graduates and members of the educated community has been inaugurated. The Society has been named the "Bandhu Samaj, Navsari", and is planning to undertake some useful social welfare work in the community. It has started well, and under good inspiration, too. For, taking benefit of the presence in Navsari of Dr. Sumant Mehta, Mr. A. V. Thakkar (Servant of India Society) and Mr. Rangildas Kapadia, the well known social workers of Gujerat, the members of the Bandhu Samaj invited them to their informal discussions on 23rd May, when they discussed their scope and methods of work. Among other things, the Bandhu Samaj intends to organize public lectures and jubilee celebrations. Happily the 27th of May, was the Golden Jubilee day of the Maharaja Gaekwad's accession to the Baroda *gadi*. So the Bandhu Samaj made its public debut on that occasion. A crowded public meeting was held in the Town Hall on the Jubilee day when Dr. Sumant was the principal speaker. With characteristic fairness and frankness, he reviewed the Maharaja's long and brilliant record; pointed out the achievements and shortcomings; and gave a rapid but masterly analysis of the career of the Maharaja extending over half a century. In fact the speaker tried correctly to appreciate the Maharaja's regime by the standards of political ethics, and showed how the brilliant personality of the Maharaja, the historical back-ground, and the operapon of world-wide forces, each had a share in making the picture. "There is light and there is shade in the picture; the shade is there, but it brings into prominent relief the light that pervades it." That was the burden of the speech. It was indeed one of the best public utterances Navsari has recently heard. After Dr. Sumant's speech was over, a public resolution was passed congratulating His Highness. Mr. Manilal Nanavati, Suba of Navsari, who was in the chair, made some interesting comments. He congratulated Dr. Sumant on his able speech, and pointed out that the present apparent lull in a progressive state policy was due to the fact that the period of construction has passed and a period of consolidation had begun. The reforms already planned must be carried out and made successful—and that is where the public's response and co-operation are most necessary. He finished by congratulating the newly founded Bandhu Samaj and remarked that there was a lot of welfare work awaiting to be done in the whole district which the Samaj might very well attempt.

Mr. Tamankar proposed and Mr. M. N. Majmudar supported a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker and president. This terminated the meeting.

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT PALITANA.

BAN ON LIQUOR.

A Palitana correspondent writes:—

Captain K. S. Madhavsinhji (5th Royal Mahrattas) has been associated from his childhood with His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana. He went to England as a companion with His Highness, but on the outbreak of the Great War he left off his studies and went to the trenches. Subsequently he served on the Afghan Frontier. He is now serving at Aurangabad as Quarter Master. He is on long leave and is to be married on 1st June 1925 with a daughter of Colonel Sardarsinhji of Indian State Forces, Bhavnagar. On account of the old friendship and close relationship, the Thakore Saheb of Palitana is celebrating the marriage as a State function. Two "Fuleka" processions on the 30th and 31st May are on the programme. Besides these, there will be the procession on the day of the marriage. Ordinarily during such State processions liquor is doled out freely to any one who appears before th liquor cart. Th "pat" or a long heavy cart is carried in front of the bride-groom's horse. This "pat" accommodates all the illustrious guests and relations of the Ruling House. A dancing girl entertains them with her vocal performances and dancing with gestures meant to express the various emotions embodied in the music. These guests, in former times partook of liquor without any restraint. On the present occasion, however, liquor is to have no place on the "Pat." Captain K. S. Madhavsinhji's marriage may be said to have installed this very desirable reform. The Nazarbag Palace where the present Thakore Saheb of Morvi lived during his long stay at Palitana has been prepared for the bride and bride-groom's residence after the marriage.

BOLTONS' MANAGING AGENCY.

DISMISSAL UPHELD BY COURT.

CAWNPORE, June 2.

Judgment in the suit Bolton Brothers Limited versus New Victoria Mills has to-day been delivered. The suit was brought by the plaintiffs for a declaration that they had been wrongfully dismissed by the defendant company from their position as managing agents and restoration to that office failing which they demanded damages which they assessed at Rs. 16,00,000. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs. Considerable interest has been evinced in the case owing to the fact that the directors, past and present, of the Company, are prominent in Indian business circles. Counsel for the defendant company argued that the dismissal was entirely justified and consequently plaintiffs were entitled to no damages whatsoever.

The Judge has found in favour of the defendant company on all counts and has dismissed the suit with costs.—A. P.

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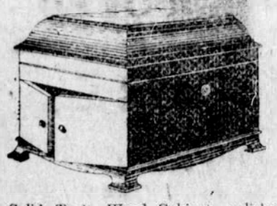

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COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.

MAIN FEATURES.

The following are some of the main features of the Commonwealth of India Bill:

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

India will be placed on an equal footing with the self-Governing Dominions, sharing their responsibilities and their privileges.

The right of self-Government will be exercised from the Village ("Grain or Mauza") upwards in each successive autonomous area of wider extent, namely: the Taluka (or "Tehsil" or "Sub-District"), the District or "Zilla"), the Province or "Rashtra", and India (or "Hindustan") excluding the Indian States.

The three great spheres of activity, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, will, as far as possible, be independent of each other, while correlated in their working.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

The following Fundamental Rights will be guaranteed to every person:

(a) Inviolability of the liberty of the person and of his dwelling and property.

(b) Freedom of conscience and the free practice of religion, subject to public order or morality.

(c) Free expression of opinion and the right of assembly peaceably and without arms, and of forming Associations or Unions, subject to public order or morality.

(d) Free Elementary Education as soon as practicable.

(e) The use of roads, places dedicated to the public, Courts of Justice, and the like.

(f) Equality before the Law, irrespective of considerations of Nationality, and

(g) Equality of sexes.

LEGISLATIVE.

There will be two Chambers in the Commonwealth Parliament, namely, the Legislative Assembly and the Senate. The Legislative Assembly will consist of 300 Members and the Senate of 150.

The Senate will have equal powers with the Legislative Assembly except in regard to Money Bills, which will originate only in the latter. The life of the Legislative Assembly will be for 5 years and that of the Senate for 6 years, but the Assembly can be dissolved sooner by the Viceroy, while, the Senate will have a continuous existence, with half the number of Members retiring every three years by a process of rotation.

In the Provinces, the number of Members will vary from 100 to 200 according to the size and importance of the Province. The life of a Legislative Council will ordinarily be for 4 years, unless it is dissolved sooner by the Governor. There will be at present only one Chamber in the Provincial Legislatures, but provision has been made in the Bill for the addition of a Second Chamber in a Province, if it so decides. In the District Samiti, Taluka Sabha and the Village Panchayat, which are termed the Sub-Provincial Units of Government, the number of members will vary according to local conditions. The ordinary life-term of the District Samiti will be for three years, that of the Taluka Sabha for two years, antd that of the Village Panchayat for a year.

FRANCHISES.

The franchises for the various Legislative bodies have been graded, commencing with universal adult suffrage in the Village, and restricted by higher educative, administrative, property or other monetary qualifications in the case of each higher body. The principle of direct election has been maintained throughout, except in the case of the Senate, where candidates will be nominated to a panel from which the electorate will make its choice. A distinction has also been observed between Members and Electors, the qualifications for the former being kept at a somewhat higher level than for the latter.

The powers of the various Legislative bodies have been embodied in a Schedule to the Constitution; and residuary powers have been vested in the Commonwealth Parliament.

DEFENCE AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Reservation has been made as regards Defence and Foreign Affairs. There will be a Defence Commission with a majority of Indians thereon, every five years, appointed by the Viceroy in consultattion with the Cabinet. The Commission will recommend a minimum of non-votable expenditure for the Defence Forces, and also report on the progress of the Indianisation of those Forces. In the event of disagreement, the Viceroy will have power to secure the minimum which, in his opinion, is necessary for the Defence Forces. But no revenue of India may be spent on any branch of the Forces in which Indians are ineligible for holding Commissioned rank. As soon as the Commission recommends favorably, the Commonwealth Parliament may pass an Act to undertake the full responsibility of Defence.

EXECUTIVE.

There will be a Cabinet in the Government of India consisting of the Prime Minister and not less than 7 Ministers of State, who will be collectively responsible for the administration of the Commonwealth. The Prime Minister will be appointed by the Viceroy and the other Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Viceroy will be temperarily in charge of the Defence Forces of the Commonwealth. In all matters except as regards Defence, the Viceroy will act only upon the advice of the Cabinet. The salaries of the Viceroy and of the Member of the Cabinet will be fixed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth; but in the case of the former, no alteration will come into force during his continuance in office. The Cabinet will resign as soon as it has lost the supportt of a majority in the Legislative Assembly, unless the latter be dissolved

In the Provinces, the same principles will apply as in the Government of the Commonwealth, except that the minimum number of Ministers will be three.

The powers and functions of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of State in Council over the revenues and the administration of Idia will be transferred to the Commonwealth Executive.

JUDICIAL.

There will be a Supreme Court of India, consisting of a Chief Justice and not less than two other Judges, with original as well as appellate jurisdiction to deal with such matters as may be determined by statute. It will have power to deal with all matters arising out of the interpretation of the Constitution or of laws made by the Commonwealth Parliament. It will also be the final appellate authority in India, unless it certifies that the question is one which should be determined by the Privy Council.

The existing High Courts will have the same powers and authority as before the establishment of the Commonwealth.

FINANCE.

The revenues of the Commonwealth will form a consolidated revenue fund, and will be vested in the Viceroy. No revenue may be raised by the Executive without the sanction of Parliament.

No money may be drawn from the treasury of the Commonwealth except with the consent of Parliament.

The allocation of revenues between the Commonwealth and Provinces will be decided by a Finance Commission every five years. There will be absolute freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse between the Provinces.

NEW PROVINCES.

Parliament will have the power to alter the limits of the existing Provinces or establish new Provinces and make laws for their administration. But in every case, the consent of the Provinces, or the area concerned, will be necessary before any alteration is made

MINORITIES.

Communal Representation as now existing will be abolished, and all elections will be held on the basis of purely territorial electorates. As a temporary measure, the number of seats now reserved for Musalmans and Europeans will be guaranteed for five years, at the end of which period the question of its continuance, modification or abolition will be examined by a Franchise Commission.

Bills affecting the religion or the religious rites or usages of a community or communities will be referred to a Special Committee of the Legislature in which they are introduced; and if the Committee, on which there will be a majority of the members of the community or communities concerned, report adversely, such Bills will lapse for the period of one year.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

There will be a Public Services Commission to exercise full control over the Public Services of India as regards recruitment, discipline, promotion and pensions. Officers now in the service of the Government of India or of the Provincial Governments will be guaranteed their existing rights, but at the establishment of the Commonwealth, they will pass into the service of the Commonwealth or the Provinces, as the case may be.

ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Parliament will have the power to alter the Constitution in the manner prescribed in the Bill.

NO TAXES FOR MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your editorial remarks in yesterday's issue of your paper on Mr. Tairsee's proposal to exempt municipal councillors from the payment of municipal taxes, the evil in question was confined to Bombay and Sandra. But it is not so. Besides these two, there are evidently other municipalities which enjoy the distinction, though a doubtful one, of having members that show no particular alacrity in paying off municipal dues. Speaking for this City, I can tell you that our City Municipality has quite a number of members some of whom have allowed municipal bills to remain unpaid for years together. When recently a fresh municipality was elected last March and entered on its official duties, a disclosure of the scandal in question was made and was exposed in the local Press, though, of course, the names of the members concerned were wisely withheld from publication. It may be mentioned that some of the defaulting councillors are public men. In one case I am told the arrears amounted to as much as Rs. 300. I do not know why your local correspondent has not given you all this information of such public importance.—Yours, etc.,

A POONA-ITE.

Poona, May 26.

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CONSTRUCTIVE WORK IN BENGAL.

REPLY TO LALAJI.

Sjt. Shishir Kumar Mitra writes in the "Servant" referring to Lalaji's remark that in Bengal the Swarajya Party is the only organisation alive.

I wonder that this master-patriot should be blind to the very fruitful and strenuous activities of that great savant Acharya P. C. Roy who is the life-force of a silent yet steady movement that is showing unmistakable signs of an inevitable renaissance in the national life of Bengal. The work of the Swarajya Party of course, however misguided, is not without its due share of contributions to this new awakening, but the rising spirit of National reconstruction, as inherent in the fourfold gospel of Mahatma Gandhi has animated and inspired eminent men like Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghose and Sj. Satis Chandra Das Gupta and a band of others, who have staked their all, even the prettiest comforts of life, to engage themselves exclusively in the task of working out that programme. They have among them non-co-operating professors, legal practitioners, students and doctors, who have taken the vow of poverty and are very successfully organising the villages mostly in East Bengal and in some part of West Bengal too. They have started national schools (some of which are ideal of their kind) where a substantial number of students are receiving education along with hygiene and technical training. They have introduced Charka the net result whereof (besides the heavy figures of sales) is that Bengal no longer depends for her Khaddar on any other province. They have cemented in the villages under their control the bond of amity between Hindus and Musalmans. The most ideal of these undertakings is revealed in the brilliant record of work done by Abhoy Asram and Khadi Pratisan the former under the leadership of Dr. Ghose and the latter under Dr. Roy. The recently published Report of Abhoy Asram, of which Mahatmaji has spoken so highly, will ever stand to the glorious credit of Bengal or more correctly of Dr. Ghose, whose colossal sacrifice at the dawn of N. C. O. movement is still so green in our memory. He has reduced himself to the position of a mendicant and is now the soul of a great dynamic movement of village reconstructions in the districts of Dacca and Comilla.

Taking these into consideration, one would prove himself short-sighted if in speaking of Bengal he fails to make mention of these real and tangible achievements invaluable in their intrinsic merits, outshining as they do any amount of seeming success in the council.

THE HAJ.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The leadertic on the Haj in the "Times of India" of 27th May has amused me much. Indeed it is not its business to try to dissuade Musalmans from making the pilgrimage this year. but, I am sorry, it is trying its utmost to tease the members of the Khilafat Committee and displeasing the Musalmans in general. Neither does it understand the meaning and necessity of the Haj nor do the Government. No one is going to kill the pilgrims even if they go into the war zone! Neither Mecca and Madina is the property of Ibn Saud nor Ali or Husain etc.

We the Musalmans are not frightened a bit of the present Arab so called *rulers* but we are tired of the *intrigue* of the Christians in Arabia going on for the last so many years. The Hajis are not fools, they understand the situation well, if there is a danger of life, they will stop their going to Mecca of their own accord, but why should we interfere in other's religious affairs?

I can not understand its logic in saying that it is not safe to go to Mecca for pilgrimage this year and also it did not bring any support to prove its arguement, simply it is relying on the words of the British Consul who is also very far from the war zone. On the other hand, the Khilafat Committee has received a letter from Ibn Saud in which he has assured the Musalmans of India etc., the safety of the lives of the pilgrims and this authority is good enough to send our pilgrims to Mecca and therefore religiously we have no right to utter a word. I hope, infuture the "Times of India" will not injure the religious feelings of the Musalmans. It should mind its own business and leave the Musalmans alone to do as they like. Yours, etc.

KUTBUDDIN KHAN ROCKY.

Poona, May 28.

COST OF LIVING IN BOMBAY.

In April 1925, the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay was 165, six points below the level of the previous month The index number for food-grains only was 139 as compared with 142 in the previous month. The increase per cent. over July 1914 in the prices of foods non-foods, and all articles was as follows:—

Foods 57 p. c.
Non-foods 69 p. c.
All Articles 65 p. c.

In May 1925, the working class cost of living index number was 156. two points below the level of the previous month. The weighted average of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the cost of living index was 156 for all articles and 151 for food articles only.

In April '925, the European cost of living index number stood at 162, one point below January 1925. As compared with that month all the groups except food, fuel and lighting and houserent recorded a decrease. The food index rose by six points while the clothing and miscellaneous groups index numbers fell by one point and one point respectively.

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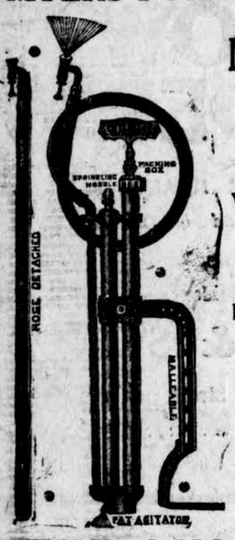

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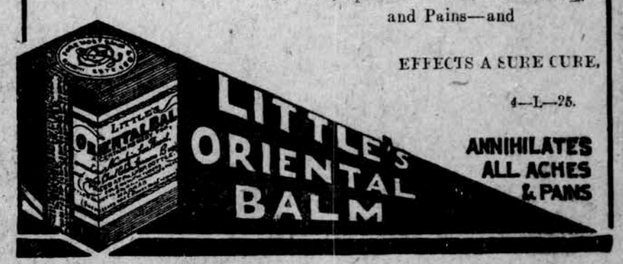

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